Abstract Proceedings

of the

Seventeenth Meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay,

held on the

30th and 31st July 1928.

APPENDICES

Present :

Dr. D. Clouston, C.I.E. (President),
Mr. W. Ellis Jones, M.L.C. (Vice-President),
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A.,
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
Mr. D. Milne, C.I.E.,
Mr. R. D. Anstead, C.I.E.,
Mr. T. F. Main, O.B.E.,
Mr. A. Fotiadi,
Mr. S. L. Symonds,
Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.L.C.,
Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, M.L.C. (30th only),
Rao Saheb V. Krishna Menon,
Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram, M.L.C.,
Mr. F. J. Plymen,
Dr. W. Youngman,
Mr. C. V. Sane,
Rao Saheb Bhimbhai M. Desai,
Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande,
Mr. M. P. Kolhe, M.L.C. (30th only),
Mr. Niranjan Prasad (30th only),
Mr. Bakshi Darshan Singh,
Rao Bahadur K. J. Deshmukh,
Mr. Robert Lee,
Rao Bikram Sinha, M.L.C.,
Mr. H. H. Pandya (30th only),
Mr. B. A. Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Mr. H. Roberts (By invitation),
Dr. H. H. Mann (By invitation),
Mr. A. J. Turner,
Mr. Trevor Trought, and
The Secretary.

Letters and telegrams were received from the following members regretting their inability to attend :—

Rai Bahadur M. Amba Prasad, M.L.C.,
Mr. B. C. Burt,
Mr. A. Howard, C.I.E.,
Mr. C. R. Palairet,
Dr. L. C. Coleman, and
Mr. Niranjan Prasad (Second day only).

President's Speech.

It is my privilege to welcome you to the seventeenth meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Since the last meeting there have been several changes in the personnel of the Committee owing to the annual retirement of one-third of the members and owing to others

leaving India I have much pleasure in welcoming to our discussions the following new representatives —

Mr A Fotiadi,
Mr S L Symonds,
Mr. R Lee,
Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram, and
Mr C V Sane,

I am sure you are all pleased to see amongst us again Dr Mann who has been associated with the work of this Committee since its inception We bade farewell to him by a resolution at our last meeting, little thinking that he would return to India to give the Hyderabad State the benefit of his experience and his tireless energy

As you will see from the report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee, Mr Collins has put forward a scheme for work on the Hyderabad cottons which, I am sure will appeal to the trade and will redound to the reputation of Indian cottons generally The State produces about 650,000 bales annually, a considerable proportion of which is composed of Gaorani or Bani cotton The improvement by selection of this variety which is probably second to none in India for quality, will we believe, be of considerable benefit to the growers

We had hoped to extend a welcome to the Dewan of Rajpipla State who meant to be present at this meeting to tell us something about the cotton improvement work in the State, but unfortunately he has been prevented from attending The desire of the Durbar to maintain the reputation of the State cotton is further evidenced by the fact that the State is contemplating opening its own farm for maintaining the purity of its seed

It is with regret that we have lost Mr Meh, who has been a member of the Committee and the various Sub Committees since 19[illegible] Though a very busy man he gave ungrudgingly of his time to the work of the various Sub Committees and his wide knowledge of the cotton trade in India was placed unreservedly at our disposal

The greatest change, however, in the Committee has been the loss of our Secretary, Mr Burt There is no need for me to say how valuable his services have been as they are well known to all members Mr Burt joined the Committee as Secretary when it was first formed in 1921 and was with it for seven years To many the Committee has been Mr Burt, and a considerable part of the success that has been achieved is due to his energy and ability I am sure I interpret your feelings correctly when I thank the Standing Finance Sub Committee for their action in proposing to the Governor General in Council that Mr Burt should be nominated as an additional member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and although their request has not yet been definitely granted, we hope to see him amongst us as a member at future meetings to give us the benefit of his wide experience and knowledge

On your behalf I wish to convey to the members who have just retired our appreciation of their services The local members, in particular, have given much of their time to the work of Sub Committees and they

deserve our thanks for reducing the work at the meetings of the full Committee.

We have a long agenda as usual which, I trust, will be found interesting. We have reports submitted by the various Sub-Committees. A perusal of these reports will show the great diversity of the subjects dealt with. The Special Sub-Committee, appointed to deal with the cotton finance and market inquiries, has been able to report on two enquiries out of the five in hand. Four of the five investigations have been completed, but it was impossible to work up the mass of details and statistics in time for this meeting. The remaining enquiries will be summarized and put before the next meeting.

As you will see from the papers before you, the Sind Enquiry has furnished results both interesting and important and has provided us with a fund of information on the financial position of the cultivator. It should give us valuable data on which to base any recommendations we may wish to make. The re-investigation into conditions in Khandesh has completely confirmed the findings of the previous Enquiry in 1925-26, the report of which has already been published.

It has been the Committee's constant endeavour to secure a greater degree of accuracy in the statistics relating to raw cotton. Several important advances have been made since the last meeting in this respect. The Government of India have acceded to our request and intend to re-introduce from the 1st October complete returns for rail and river-borne raw cotton by trade blocks. These statistics should be of inestimable value to the officers responsible for the preparation of cotton forecasts. Further, cotton forecasts should be greatly improved by the issue of a fifth forecast in April by the Bombay, Baroda, Hyderabad and Mysore Governments. This will include the latest information with regard to the Kumpta-Dharwar and Broach crops which are not far enough advanced in February to permit of accurate forecasting. Further, the number of Indian States, which have agreed to introduce a Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act on the lines of the Act in British India, is rapidly increasing and, with each fresh recruit, more reliable statistics of India's total production are possible.

We have before us a number of progress reports on the Agricultural Research Schemes financed by the Committee. Five of these schemes have completed the term originally sanctioned for them and the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee has made its recommendations on each. The progress made has been considerable and the deductions arrived at require confirmation by carefully designed experiments for a further period. If the results of further experimental work confirm the views now reached much valuable fundamental research will have been accomplished and our knowledge of the cotton plant in relation to its growth in India will have been largely increased. There are still many problems in connection with the cotton crop to be solved and I am sure the Committee will not rest content until our cottons are so improved in quality that East Indians will stand much higher in the social scale of the world's markets than they do at present.

The report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which was issued a month ago, has many kind things to say about the work that has been accomplished by the Committee, and although I know there is no need for it, I hope their appreciation will give the Committee the stimulus to further exertion. The Commission has discussed in considerable detail the constitution and functions of this Committee because the establishment of an all India organization for the improvement of a particular crop, on which all interests are represented, was a complete reversal of previous policy. One of the most satisfactory features of their enquiry was, they say, the universal approbation elicited by the work of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. In referring to the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, they state that the Act has not been in force sufficiently long to show how far it is likely to stop malpractices but should it fail to do so other means of dealing with the situation should be devised. They do not, however, consider it necessary to discuss the form these remedial measures should take, as they have every confidence, they say, in the ability of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to deal adequately with those and all other questions affecting Indian cotton. They highly approve of the steps taken by the Committee to carry out investigations in the marketing of cotton, and as regards cotton statistics they say "the improvement in cotton statistics which has been effected by the efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee deserves mention, not only for its own sake but because it furnishes an example of the statistical benefits to be obtained from a thorough organisation of all interests connected with a particular crop." The Secretary has summarised in his note the recommendations which affect us as a Committee and there is no need for me to deal with them here.

The Technological Laboratory has continued to be of the greatest use to the Agricultural Departments and inadvertently to the trade, and the Committee is to be congratulated on the fact that it has been able to retain the services of Professor Turner for another term of five years.

The Committee has just passed its seventh anniversary since it was constituted and the fifth since it was incorporated and provided with funds of its own by the Indian Cotton Cess Act of 1923. It would not be out of place to give a very brief resumé of the work that has been accomplished during that period. The Committee at first consisted of [illegible]3 members and in the first two years it recommended and drafted the Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the Indian Cotton Cess Act which are the three principal pieces of cotton legislation in the country. The passing of the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923 raised the membership up to 43 and provided funds which enabled the Committee to undertake research into problems both with regard to the growing of the crop and its technology. The two institutions of its own financed by the Committee are the Technological Laboratory at Matunga and the Indore Institute of Plant Industry. The former deals with problems connected with the cotton fibre and its spinning value. The latter is investigating the problems connected with the growing of the crop. In addition to these two institutions the Committee is carrying out work of various kinds in each of the principal cotton growing provinces

in India by the provision of funds to pay for staff and equipment. In the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, six such schemes are financed, the Local Government providing land and buildings; two schemes in the Central Provinces, one in Madras, with sanction for a second, one in the United Provinces and two in the Punjab are also in operation. The total amount spent on these schemes to the end of June 1928 amounted to Rs. 24,18,189 so that a very large portion of the Committee's funds has been utilised in financing research, both agricultural and technological. The Committee has also dealt with the organisation of primary markets and drafted a model Bill which was circulated to all Local Governments. The Bombay Government has recently passed an Act on our recommendation. Eight inquiries into the finance of the cultivators' cotton crop and its marketing have already been carried out by the Agricultural Departments of five provinces from funds supplied by the Committee. The training of research workers has also been carried out and the Committee has thereby given the lead in India in providing research workers on a particular crop.

The above brief description shows that much valuable work has been accomplished by the Committee during its short life. The research work on agricultural problems is coming to the stage when results will be forthcoming in a year or two and the Committee, it is hoped, will then be in a position to make recommendations that should add materially to the growers' income and give the trade better and more valuable cottons.

The members of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee consented to meet on Saturday to enable their report to be placed before us to-day. The Technological Research Sub-Committee will meet this afternoon and their report will be considered to-morrow. Meetings of the full Committee will be held both in the morning and afternoon to-day.

It is hoped to get through the lengthy agenda by mid-day to-morrow and arrangements have been made for demonstrations to be given at Matunga to-morrow afternoon. On Wednesday the film on Cotton Marketing prepared by the Pusa Research Institute at our request and under our direction will be shown at the Empire Theatre at 10 a.m. to members of the Committee. If we do not finish our deliberations by Tuesday mid-day, the demonstrations at Matunga will be given on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Saklatvala proposed :—

RESOLUTION 1.—"The Central Cotton Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of the services of Mr. B. C. Burt during the seven years he worked as their Secretary. They feel that much of the success of the work they have been able to carry through has been due to Mr. Burt's ability, energy, resourcefulness, tact and co-operation with the local members, and they desire that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and to Mr. Burt."

He said that no words were needed in support of the resolution as all members were aware of the work done by Mr. Burt. The work of the

Committee had increased year by year and so had Mr Burt's zeal and energy. Mr Burt had organizing ability of a very high order which he had placed unstintingly at the service of the Committee

Rao Bahadur Deshpande seconded the resolution and said Mr Burt had been very helpful to the Central Provinces Government and to the Provincial Cotton Committee in all matters pertaining to the cotton crop on which his advice had been asked

The resolution was carried unanimously

SUBJECT 2 —*Confirmation of Minutes*

The Minutes of the 16th meeting were confirmed

SUBJECT 3 —*Comments of the Government of India on the Annual Report of the Committee*

The letter* from the Government of India was recorded

SUBJECT 4 —*Changes in the personnel of the Committee and Sub Committees*

The Secretary's note† was recorded

SUBJECT 5 —*Cotton Transport Act*

(1) *Bombay*

(a) *Surat area*

The *Vice President* moved —

RESOLUTION 2.—"The Central Cotton Committee desire to impress on the Government of Bombay the urgent consideration of the resolution passed at the last meeting which asked for the re-imposition of the restriction on road transport between the Olpad-Ankleshwar and Surat zones for the cotton season 1928-29 and for the maintenance of the restriction as indicated in the notification until the growing of inferior cotton in the Olpad-Ankleshwar area is discontinued"

The resolution was *seconded by Rao Saheb Bhimbhai M Desai* and carried unanimously.

Summary of Discussion

The *Vice President* explained that the resolution was a formal one and was meant to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the resolution passed at the previous meeting He understood from the new Minister that Government was moving in the matter *The Director of Agriculture* said he had received intimation from Government that the matter would be put before the October session of the Council *Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas* said he was glad to hear that the Government of Bombay were taking the matter up but he urged that unless something were done at an early date, there was very grave danger of all the fruits of our labour being lost If it were explained to the members of Council

* Appendix I (Page 33) † Appendix II (Page 33).

that the growers would suffer heavy losses if the Cotton Transport A :t were to fail, no Council would turn it down. The Councillors should b- told that unless the full restrictions were applied, the Act might just as well be scrapped altogether.

(b) *Proposed Broach area.*

The *Vice-President* proposed the following resolution which was seconded by *Rao Saheb Bhimbhai M. Desai* and carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 3.—"The Central Cotton Committee endorse their previous resolution passed at the twelfth meeting in January 1926, 'That the Indian Central Cotton Committee approves of the proposal to extend the operations of the Cotton Transport Act to the Broach cotton tract north of the Narbada. For the present restriction should apply to transport by rail and sea only'. The protection of this area will allow the Agricultural Department to introduce a new variety without fear of deterioration from outside. The establishment of one-variety zones is also an ideal to be worked up to in all cotton growing areas."

Summary of discussion.

The proposal to protect this area has been before the Committee since 1923. The Director of Agriculture made enquiries regarding the import of cotton into the area and found it was negligible ; also, the Department was not in a position to put out an improved variety. For these reasons, there was considerable doubt whether the suggestion would appeal to the Council. The Committee wished as far as possible to maintain areas of natural growth. The imposition of restrictions on this area would entail no hardship on merchants and would be of assistance to the Agricultural Department when they had a new variety to distribute.

(c) *Kumpta-Dharwar area.*

The *Vice-President* moved the following resolution which was seconded by *Mr. Saklatvala* and carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 4.—"The Indian Central Cotton Committee note with satisfaction that the Bombay Government have given effect to the resolution passed at the last meeting of this Committee regarding the establishment of a limited number of road check stations to prevent inferior cotton gaining entrance into the Kumpta-Dharwar protected area. The sixteen stations fixed for the Kumpta-Dharwar, Bagalkot and Bijapur areas should have the effect of tightening up the administration of the Act. It has been represented to the Committee, however, that inferior cotton is being imported though the Indian States of the Southern Mahratta Country to the principal cotton markets of those States. The States which form the North-East and Eastern boundaries of the Kumpta-Dharwar protected area are included in the area. The Committee endorse the recommendation of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee which proposed the establishment of a sufficent number of road

check stations on the chief roads in British India in order to prevent cotton entering the protected area through those States "

Summary of discussion

The Bombay Government had acceded to the Committee's request to apply road check stations to prevent inferior cotton entering the area from the south. It had been ascertained that [illegible] and Kolhapur cotton was entering the protected area through the Indian States of the Southern Mahratta Confederacy. These States were in the protected area and formed the Eastern boundary. The establishment of check stations in British India to prevent cotton entering the Indian States was desirable. The reputation of this cotton had improved with the application of the Cotton Transport Act and if the consumers were to lose confidence the growers would suffer. The Director of Agriculture approved of the proposal and was making enquiries where the posts should be established.

(ii) *Madras* *

The *Vice President* moved —

RESOLUTION 5 **— "The Indian Central Cotton Committee note with regret that the Madras Government have decided to reduce the protected areas in the Presidency under the Cotton Transport Act instead of increasing them as recommended by the Committee at their 13th meeting. The Committee hope, however, that the Madras Government will reconsider their decision if, after a trial of the enlarged zone, it is found that the work of introducing improved and better paying varieties of cotton by the Agricultural Department is being unduly hampered or jeopardised "**

The resolution was seconded by *Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas* and carried unanimously.

Summary of discussion

The Madras Government had decided to amalgamate the existing two southern zones instead of splitting them up as desired by the Agricultural Department. The work of introducing improved varieties into the areas would be greatly hindered as the Department would not be able to check admixture with the cotton being imported. The experience of Bombay with large zones had been brought to the notice of the Trade and of the Madras Government several times but without avail. The Agricultural Department had never had an opportunity of dealing with the short staple varieties growing in the same area with the long stapled types but if the Cotton Transport Act were applied they would have the means of ousting the inferior varieties because there was a much larger proportion of long stapled cotton being grown. The Committee was asked by one member to consider whether any more money should be spent in a Province which paid no attention to the advice of its technical adviser and of the Central Cotton Committee which should see that there were reasonable chances of the money sanctioned by it bearing fruit. The

* Appendix III (Page 24)

Committee did not want to be charged with wasting money on schemes which were not likely to be successful.

(*iii*) *Central Provinces.*

The *Vice-President* proposed the following resolution which was seconded by *Mr. Saklatvala* and carried :—

RESOLUTION 6.—"The Central Cotton Committee again desire to impress on the Central Provinces Government the importance of the early application of the Cotton Transport Act to a combined Central Provinces and Berar area in order that inferior cotton be excluded from Khandesh and Central India. The Committee would also again draw the attention of the Central Provinces Government to the fact that the East India Cotton Association declared Malkapur as an Oomras station for hedge and delivery contracts in the hope that the Cotton Transport Act would be applied at an early date. There is a real danger of this concession being withdrawn if a pronouncement is not made soon, with the consequence that cotton growers of the District who use the market will suffer considerable loss."

Summary of discussion.

The *Vice-President* pointed out that the East India Cotton Association had included Malkapur in the schedule of Oomras stations in the hope that the Central Provinces Government would quickly notify the Central Provinces and Berar area under the Cotton Transport Act so as to exclude Khandesh cotton. The inclusion of an inferior variety in a contract had the tendency to lower the whole contract on the analogy of the strength of a chain being that of its weakest link. The only people who were gaining by this action on the part of the East India Cotton Association were the Malkapur and Khandesh merchants. All the Central Provinces and Berar growers were losing up to about Rs. 5 a *candy*. The Director of Agriculture said the whole trouble lay in the cost of protecting the large land boundary between Khandesh and Berar. He said the difference between the quality of Berar and Khandesh cotton would tend to disappear as Khandesh cotton improved. A much stronger case would be made out for protection when the area under Dr. Youngman's new variety increased and the crop became a commercial one. The other representatives of the Central Provinces supported Mr. Plymen.

Mr. Anstead said the cost of protection was not so high as one would expect because only a few main roads required to be watched. It was not the cotton that went out of an area that mattered but the cotton that came into it. This swamped the good cotton being grown in the area and no improvement would ever take place.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that of 34,000 bales of cotton pressed in Malkapur 10,000 were Khandesh cotton. He thought it would be in the interests of the Berar cultivator to take Malkapur off the list of Oomras stations. The cost of applying the Act would be very small compared to the losses which the growers were suffering. It might cost Rs. 10,000, but the growers were losing ten lakhs because of the lower

all round price they were obtaining by the inclusion of Malkapur in the Oomras schedule He asked the Central Provinces representatives to put these facts before their Local Government and if they did not agree to apply the Act, the East India Cotton Association should be permitted to take the name of Malkapur off the schedule of Oomras stations The Central Provinces had been requested to apply the Act to the import of cotton by rail only at first so that the question of cost did not come in. It was stated by a Berar representative that the bulk of the cotton from Khandesh came by road and not by rail and it often came as far as Khamgaon This member asked for a grant from the Indian Central Cotton Committee to establish the necessary posts as the Central Provinces Council would not sanction the money on account of the different factions in the Council Another Central Provinces representative said it was more important to apply the Act between the Central Provinces Districts and Berar He considered the solution lay in the hands of the trade which should buy cotton on sample and not on station

(iv) Hyderabad State

Mr Collins said the new Act would not be enforced this season but he was asking for an extension of the Ordinance to cover the intervening period His experience in Hyderabad should be of value in other parts of the country Road transport was more important than rail transport and he found it necessary to establish a large number of stations and even this did not prevent inferior cotton getting through He had been compelled to devise another method All the villages in the areas concerned were notified that they were not allowed to take their cotton into the protected area and he was contemplating posting an assistant in the market to examine all arrivals and the carts of short stapled cotton would be sent back Powers of this kind in the markets were necessary

Mr Plymen said it might be possible to include a rule in the Malkapur Cotton Market Rules prohibiting the acceptance of Khandesh cotton

SUBJECT 6 — *Cotton Marketing*

(a) Bombay Cotton Markets Act

The Director of Agriculture informed the Committee that he had been instructed to submit draft rules after consulting various authorities Before submission the draft rules would be put before the Local Sub Committee

(b) Draft rules for the establishment of a cotton market at Parbhani

The Vice-President moved —

RESOLUTION 10 — "The Central Cotton Committee cordially approve of the intention of H. E. H the Nizam's Government to introduce an experimental cotton market at Parbhani on the lines of the Berar model but with the improvements incorporated in the Bombay Act The Committee hope the experiment will quickly lead to the establishment of similar markets all over the State"

The resolution was seconded by *Rao Saheb Bhimbhai M. Desai* and carried.

Mr. Collins said he had hoped to start the market this year but on account of other urgent and more important work and lack of staff he found he was unable to do so.

SUBJECT 7.—*Note on the present position of Cotton Marketing in Karachi.*

The Vice-President proposed the following resolution which was seconded by *Mr. Saklatvala* and passed unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 11.—"The Central Cotton Committee note with great satisfaction the strides that have been made with regard to the organisation of the cotton market in Karachi. The widening of the panel of arbitrators so as to include representatives of the Indian Merchants' Association, the formation of an Appeal Committee and the more satisfactory arrangement regarding forward contracts are three most important advances. The Committee earnestly hope that the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee will develop at an early date into an Association similar to the East India Cotton Association, Bombay."

The Vice-President said the Joint Cotton Committee had carried through some outstanding reforms and it should congratulate itself on all it had achieved. It was the hope of everybody interested in cotton that Karachi would soon develop into an association similar to the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, and the Liverpool Cotton Association.

SUBJECT 8.—*Amendments* in the Empire Futures Contract.*

The Vice-President proposed :—

RESOLUTION 12.—"The Central Cotton Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the action of the Liverpool Cotton Association in meeting their wishes to the extent of amending the Empire Futures Contract by reducing the basis from Strict Low Middling to Low Middling."

which was seconded by *Mr. Saklatvala* and carried unanimously.

The Vice-President said that the Liverpool Cotton Association had formed a new contract some four years ago to provide an adequate hedge for Empire grown cotton. The Committee had pressed from the beginning for the lowering of the basis of the contract from Strict Low Middling to Low Middling and this had at last been acceded to. This action was somewhat ill advised now owing to the difficulty of getting pure Punjab American cotton, but it would have been of great value four years ago.

Mr. Saklatvala hoped the Liverpool Cotton Association would prepare separate standards for Indian cottons and so make the contract much more valuable.

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* Appendix IV (Page 41).

SUBJECT 9 —*Cotton Statistics*

(a) *Rail borne trade returns*

The Vice President moved —

RESOLUTION 13 —"The Central Cotton Committee desire to convey to the Government of India their thanks for acceding to the Committee's request regarding the re-introduction of the complete rail-borne trade returns for cotton These returns will be of very great value to the officers responsible for preparing cotton forecasts "

The resolution was seconded by *Mr Anstead* and carried unanimously

Summary of Discussion

At the request of the Committee the Government of India re introduced in 1926 the rail and river borne trade returns for cotton by trade blocks, which had been discontinued since 1922 It was found however, that only exports from trade blocks had been resumed and the Committee requested Government a year ago to re-establish the full details for cotton imports as well as exports All the Directors of Agriculture welcomed the decision as these returns were invaluable for crop forecasting The Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces considered the press returns of greater value for forecasts though it was pointed out that the press returns of Bombay, Central Provinces and Madras could not be accurate because of the large imports into these provinces from Hyderabad Any check on these movements would tend to make cotton statistics more reliable

(b) *Cotton Forecasts*

The Vice President moved the following resolution

RESOLUTION 14 —"The Central Cotton Committee desire to record their appreciation to the Bombay and Baroda Governments for issuing a fifth cotton forecast in April so that more accurate information may be made available regarding the Kumpta-Dharwar and the Surat and Broach crops The Committee also note with satisfaction that the Hyderabad and Mysore Governments intend issuing a fifth forecast from next season "

which was seconded by *Mr Bakshi Darshan Singh* and carried unanimously

(c) *Comparison of press returns with cotton forecasts*

The Vice President moved the following resolution which was seconded by *Mr Sollis* and carried unanimously —

RESOLUTION 15 —"That the attention of Directors of Agriculture and other officers responsible for cotton forecasts be invited to the discrepancies between the forecasts and the actual number of bales pressed and that they be asked to ascertain the cause of the discrepancies The Central Cotton Committee desire to impress upon Provincial Governments the importance of an accurate estimation of the cotton crop "

Summary of Discussion.

In most of the provinces the source of error in estimating had been traced. Where it was due to the movement of cotton, the re-introduction of the complete rail-borne returns would be of considerable help. The chief error was in the anna estimate and it was very difficult to improve on this.

One of the trade members said the estimates were of doubtful value from the trade point of view firstly because of their inaccuracy in the different provinces, and secondly because they were incomplete being for British India only. What was wanted was a consolidated statement for the whole of India. The estimates should always be about 10 per cent. more than the cotton pressed because of the large domestic consumption. The figures of area were fairly accurate on the whole though, in Bombay, there was a difference of 60,000 acres between the figure taken for the forecast and the final figure. In the Punjab the revenue authorities had an independent check of area by the staff of the Irrigation Department, so that errors there were mainly due to estimating the yield, although few, if any, of the Indian States had gins and presses of their own and the cotton from these States was responsible for large discrepancies between estimates and press returns. It was considered that the calculation of the bale at 400 lbs. instead of 392 lbs. would account for a considerable difference. In Berar the cause of the big difference was due to the late rains which produced a much later and heavier crop than would normally have been the case. The amount of cotton coming into Berar from Hyderabad had diminished considerably on account of the imposition of 12 annas duty per cart. In Madras the main cause of the discrepancy was the estimation of the yield. The Director of Agriculture suggested that the Committee should draw the attention of Local Governments to the importance of better forecasting which was possible only by an addition to the Statistical staff of the Agricultural Departments.

SUBJECT 10.—*Working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.*

(*a*) *Marking of Bales.*

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas moved the following resolution which was seconded by *Mr. Saklatvala* and carried unanimously:—

RESOLUTION 7. (a)—"That the Central Cotton Committee regret they do not approve the recent amendment by the Government of India of Rule 7 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules under its Notification No. 236-C (24) of the 7th July 1928, for the reason that such modification would not afford the Cotton Trade Associations the necessary discretionary powers.

That the Central Cotton Committee approve of the action of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee in requesting Government to modify Rule 7 by inserting therein the following proviso:—

'Provided that any bale marked with a serial number and with the mark prescribed for the factory in such manner that it can

be identified as having been pressed in that factory shall be deemed to be marked in accordance with Section 4 of the Act notwithstanding any failure to comply with the requirements of these Rules "

for the reason that such modification in the opinion of the Central Cotton Committee would afford the Cotton Trade Associations the necessary discretionary powers

That in view however of letter* No 236-C (24) dated the 24th July 1928 addressed by the Joint Secretary to the Government of India Commerce Department, Simla to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, if it be considered that Rule 7 cannot be permanently amended as desired by the Central Cotton Committee Government is requested to recast Rule 7 so that any bale marked with a serial number and with the mark prescribed for the factory in such a manner that it can be identified as having been pressed in that factory shall be deemed to be marked in accordance with Section 4 of the Act notwithstanding any failure to comply with the requirements of these Rules "

(b) "The Committee request the Government of India to draw the attention of Local Governments to the haphazard way in which the Act is being enforced in the Provinces and also to the lenient way in which cases brought to the notice of the authorities have been dealt with as far as the press owners and managers are concerned The Committee feel that if the cases reported were adequately dealt with by the authorities, the complaints about faulty marking would soon disappear "

(c) "The Central Cotton Committee desire to place on record their appreciation and thanks to the Government of India Commerce Department, and more particularly to the Honourable Sir Geoffrey Corbett for the prompt and speedy way in which the Sub-Committee's request for the modification of Rule 7 was dealt with "

Summary of Discussion

Rule 7 under the Act lays down the manner in which the marking should be carried out Section 14 of the Act stipulates that a bale not marked in accordance with the Act may be rejected The East India Cotton Association at the request of the Central Cotton Committee altered their bye-laws to give effect to Section 14 and they found that many bales were coming in with minor faults in marking and because of this Section 14 the arbitration had no option but to reject them even though the cotton was carrying on on all wares for quality The Government of India was asked to suspend Section 14 for the time being but this they could not do The Government of India were then asked to send an officer of the Commerce Department to meet the Sub-Committee and representatives of the East India Cotton Association to hear the views of the Trade Sir Geoffrey Corbett came to Bombay

* Appendix V (Page 44)

heard the views of the trade and agreed to a proviso to Rule 7 which would give the arbitrators of Cotton Trade Associations a certain amount of latitude in dealing with minor faults in marking. A different proviso was gazetted a week after the meeting with Sir Geoffrey Corbett, but the Government of India have since written to say that Rule 7 should be recast " so as to eliminate those of its requirements which experience had shown could be disregarded without detriment to the purposes of the Act ". The Government of India were being asked to recast the rule if relief could not be given by a proviso.

Mr. Saklatvala said that the Act was being exploited by merchants when the market went against them and it was the duty of the Committee to help the trade especially when their grievances were substantial.

Rao Saheb Krishna Menon stated that the marking of bales was of no advantage to the grower as malpractices were not penalised but it was pointed out to him that though the present Act was only partial, it was essential if we wanted to improve marketing. It was also pointed out that the posting on the notice board of the East India Cotton Association of the names of presses which went in for damping acted as a great deterrent so that the continuation of press marks was in the interests of the grower.

(b) *Summary of Proceedings of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee.*

The Secretary's* note was recorded.

(c) *Proposed amendments*† *of the Act and Rules—Letter from Sir Sorabji Mehta.*

Summary of Discussion.

Mr. Saklatvala did not approve of Sir Sorabji's first suggestion regarding the reconstruction of old ginning factories but supported the second proposal with regard to entering the kind of *kapas* and the signature of the owner in the ginning register and the kind of lint, the ginning factory from which it had come and the signature of the owner in the press register.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas thought it undesirable to tighten up the existing machinery until it was working more smoothly. Statements which were required to be filled up by law should be made as easy as possible. The entering up of the kind of *kapas* or lint would raise difficulties because even experts could not tell whether a sample of cotton had been mixed or not. The marks on the bales were considered sufficient proof of the ownership.

The Director of Agriculture, Madras, was opposed to making the Act more complicated. It was working well and satisfactorily in Madras but any further tinkering with it might easily upset the trade.

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* Appendix VI (Page 45). † Appendix VII (Page 47).

SUBJECT 11 —*Mixing of Punjab American cotton—Report of the Local Sub Committee*

The *Vice President* proposed the following resolution which was seconded by *Mr Main* and carried unanimously —

RESOLUTION 8 —"That the report of the Local Sub-Committee be adopted and that a Conference between the representatives of the Punjab and Sind with the Local Sub-Committee be held during this meeting to discuss the cotton policy of the Punjab "

The Conference of Punjab and Sind members with the members of the Local Sub Committee met in the afternoon of the 30th July and submitted the following report to the full Committee which was carried unanimously

Findings of the Conference to discuss the question of mixing of Punjab American cotton

On account of the peculiarities of the soil and the water supply the cotton grower in the Punjab must be allowed to grow different varieties of cotton.

The Conference suggests that the Punjab Government should examine the question of mixing of desi and American cotton with a view to its prevention In the meantime the attention of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations the Bombay Mill owners Association the Ahmedabad Mill owners Association and the Japan Cotton Spinners Association should be drawn to the support given to mixing by the ginners buying mixed cotton The members of these bodies should be requested to give encouragement by paying a full price when pure cotton is available

The Conference approves of the suggestion that the Director of Agriculture Punjab should issue from time to time reports indicating the purity and area of the American crop in the various districts

The Conference is doubtful whether the proposal that a testing house issuing certificates will get to the root of the evil but recommends that every assistance should be given to the Director of Agriculture in regard to the same without any financial liability devolving on the Indian Central Cotton Committee

After a very full discussion the Conference decided that it is most desirable to fix the staple of Punjab American cotton at 6/8" minimum and no higher It is also desirable that no cotton should be allowed to pass for deficiency in staple The East India Cotton Association and the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee should be requested to embody a clause on these lines in their contracts.

Summary of Discussion

The Cotton Trade Associations of Bombay and Karachi had recommended that legislation was the only solution for abuses and malpractices in the cotton trade but the whole subject so bristled with difficulties that the Central Cotton Committee could not come to an agreement on the subject The mixing of cotton in the Punjab had become so bad that it had been asked in Sub Committee whether the Committee should continue to finance cotton improvement work there any longer as any improved variety would share the same fate The Sub Committee were also informed that American cotton was grown under compulsion in the Punjab and if the growers had their own way they would grow mainly *desi* *Mr Milne* gave a short history of American cotton in the Punjab and repudiated the suggestion that there was any compulsion on the growers It was left entirely to the cultivator to decide what type of cotton he should grow *Desi* grew better and gave the cultivator a much bigger income in certain types of soil in the Punjab and it was therefore

manifestly wrong to compel him to grow one variety. As Economic Botanist, he started selection work on both *desi* and American cotton and the mere fact that the area under 4F rose in 7 years to a million acres was sufficient proof that the growing of it was profitable. Of recent years the area under American had gone down but this was due to the failures in 1926 and 1927 and also to the general fall in the price of cotton. The cultivator's crop was not pure to the extent of about 5 per cent. so that it was practicably impossible to get pure Punjab-American cotton and the Punjab-American contract, which states that Punjab-American cotton means pure cotton and not a mixture, should therefore seldom be operative. *Mr. Milne* stated that badly grown American cotton was worse than *desi* and he had been forced back to his old idea of a testing house which would issue certificates so that cotton would be sold on sample. The trade members were very doubtful about the success of this scheme though they were willing to give Mr. Milne all the help possible so long as it did not involve the Committee in any financial responsibility. Mr. Milne proposed an amendment to add the words "for the present" at the end of paragraph 4 of the report, but this was lost. *Mr. Trought* put forward the suggestion that certain presses might be willing to guarantee the purity of their cotton if the Trade gave them a sufficient premium, but it was decided that without a Government guarantee no reliance could be placed on this method. The British Cotton Growing Association were willing to mark all mixed bales coming from their presses XD; but no other press would follow their example and so this would not go to the root of the matter. The East India Cotton Association standard of Punjab-American staple is 6/8". The Karachi Joint Cotton Committee have raised their standard to $\frac{7}{8}$". Even at 6/8" very few lots have passed. The stiffening of the standard would kill the contract altogether and it was thought desirable to suggest to the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee that they should reduce their standard to 6/8".

SUBJECT 12—*Finance of Cotton Crop Up-country.*

(*a*) *Report of the Special Sub-Committee on investigations completed.*

The *Vice-President* proposed the following resolution which was seconded by *Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas* and carried by a majority:—

RESOLUTION 17.—"That the consideration of the reports on the Sind and Khandesh Enquiries be postponed till the next meeting and that a copy of the Sind report be sent confidentially to the Bombay Government."

Summary of Discussion.

The *Vice-President* said the Special Sub-Committee had not had time to go into the Sind report properly and he suggested that the names of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Saklatvala be added to the Sub-Committee which should deal with all the enquiries being carried out and put up recommendations to the next meeting. Some members considered the report contained revelations of such a startling nature that no time should be lost in bringing them to the notice of the Bombay Government,

particularly as they were such as were beyond the purview of the Cotton Committee. The question arose whether the statements in the report should be taken as accurate without being sifted properly, but the member from Sind said they were all substantially correct. It was proposed that the Special Sub Committee should co-opt local representatives of the District under investigation when dealing with all future enquiries.

SUBJECT 12 (*b*)—*Report* of Secretary on investigations in progress*

This was recorded.

SUBJECT 13.—*Reports of Provincial Cotton Committees*

(*a*) *Gujerat Divisional Cotton Committee*

The proceedings of the first and second meetings of the Gujerat Divisional Cotton Committee were recorded.

(*b*) *Bengal*

These proceedings were recorded.

(*c*) *Punjab*

These proceedings were recorded.

SUBJECT 14.—*Fumigation of American cotton—Report† of the Local Sub Committee*

Mr Sillatwala in moving the following resolution said that the original charges were based on an import of 25,000 bales while 92,000 bales had been fumigated during the year. The Local Sub Committee did not feel justified in asking for a permanent reduction because the year was again abnormal.

RESOLUTION 9.—"That the report of the Local Sub-Committee be adopted and that the Government of India be requested to sanction a refund of eight annas per bale on American cotton fumigated between the 12th July 1927 and the 21st July 1928."

The *Vice President* seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

SUBJECT 15.—*Summary of Proceedings of Local Sub-Committee*

The Secretary's note was recorded.

SUBJECT 16.—*Prize Scheme for clean picking and improved cottons—Report of the Standing Finance Sub Committee*

The *Vice President* proposed the resolution which was seconded by *Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas* and carried.

RESOLUTION 18.—"That the report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee with regard to a Prize Scheme for cotton be adopted."

Summary of discussion

The Committee had been asked on several occasions to award prizes for better picking of cotton and for the spread of improved varieties.

* Appendix VIII (Page 48). † Appendix IX (Page 49).

These requests had always been turned down because the Committee's funds cannot according to the Cess Act be used for propaganda purposes. At one meeting of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee it was decided that a scheme should be worked out and the Committee should be asked to propose an amendment to the Act, if necessary. The Directors of Agriculture were addressed but the idea met with no support from them. *Dr. Mann* thought a scheme for cleaner picking might succeed in certain areas, *e.g.*, Kumpta-Dharwar. It was pointed out that if the Directors of Agriculture were to put up a feasible scheme the Standing Finance Sub-Committee would give it every consideration. The cause of leafy cotton was put down to the change in time of picking. When labour was plentiful and cheap, all picking was done in the early morning. Now it is done all day.

SUBJECT 17.—*Improvement of Rajpipla Cotton.*

The *Vice-President* said that the Central Cotton Committee had passed resolutions on several occasions thanking the Rajpipla Durbar for the action they had taken to improve the cotton grown in the State. In November the Durbar passed a law prohibiting the export of Goghari cotton from the State. This had a serious effect in the market for Rajpipla cotton, the premium for which fell considerably. It was thought that the cotton had deteriorated and the Local Sub-Committee had invited the Rajpipla Dewan to Bombay to talk things over. The Dewan explained to the Sub-Committee what action was being taken to maintain the purity of the State cotton. The Sub-Committee decided to make tests on the cotton at the Technological Laboratory and these showed that no mixing with Goghari had taken place. It was only right that the tests should be made public so that the growers would not suffer a second year.

He moved the following resolution :—

RESOLUTION 20.- (1) "The Committee note with satisfaction the steps which the Rajpipla Durbar are taking to maintain the reputation of the State cotton and they trust these efforts will again obtain for the growers an enhanced premium. The Committee are pleased to hear that the State is contemplating opening its own seed farm for maintaining the purity and quality of its cotton seed."

(2) "That the Central Cotton Committee approve of the action of the Local Sub-Committee in having samples of Rajpipla cotton tested at the Technological Laboratory in order to detect any admixture with Goghari. In the interests of the grower and for the reputation of the State cotton, the Committee consider that the results of the tests should be published in the same form as the tests on Standard cottons, and that the East India Cotton Association should be asked to publish the same on the notice boards of the Association."

This was seconded by *Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas* and carried unanimously.

Subject 18.—*Agricultural Research.*

(I) *General Progress Report.*

The *President* said that the five original schemes had completed the five years sanctioned for them, and they had been reviewed by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee was so satisfied with four of them that they had recommended a renewal for a further period. The function of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was to promote all measures which tended to the improvement of the cotton industry and research was the most important of these measures. The most progressive countries in the world agriculturally were those which had increased the number of their research institutes. The Royal Commission on Agriculture had spoken very highly of the work of the Committee but they were praising more the organisation than the work achieved. The schemes that had completed the first lap showed that the work had been laid down on proper lines and in four of them a large amount of useful and accurate information had been collected on which future work would be based. He asked the non-official members of the Committee to take part in the discussion so as to give the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee some idea of what they expected and whether they were satisfied with the work that was being accomplished.

(II).—*Report* of Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on Progress Reports.*

(III) *Report† of Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on new grants.*

The *President* moved:

RESOLUTION 21.—"That the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's reports on Progress Reports and on new grants be adopted."

This was seconded by the *Vice-President* and carried unanimously.

Summary of Discussion.

The *Vice-President* said he wished it to be made quite clear that the Hyderabad Government were spending some money on cotton work in the State. *Dr Mann* explained that the State had appointed an Economic Botanist whose work would be largely on cotton. A special farm of 200 acres had been opened at Parbhani and there was a breeding farm in the same area. A considerable amount was being spent in the Kumpta and Upland growing districts. *Mr. Collins* said that Hyderabad was the third largest contributor to the Committee's funds and he thought the State had as much right to a grant as any other Province. He considered it would be very politic to give a grant, as one of the grievances of the Indian States was that they were taxed and got no benefit.

(IV) *Report‡ of Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on Research Students.*

* Appendix X (Page 49).

† Appendix XI (Page 51).

‡ Appendix XII (Page 53).

The *President* moved :—

RESOLUTION 22.—" That the report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on Research Students be adopted."

This was seconded by the *Vice-President* and carried unanimously.

SUBJECT 19.—*Technological Research.*

(*a*) *Progress Report* of the Director.*

The *President* moved :—

RESOLUTION 23.—" That the Progress Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, be approved."

This was seconded by the *Vice-President* and carried unanimously.

(*b*) *Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee.*

The *President* moved :—

RESOLUTION 24.—" That the Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee be adopted."

This was seconded by *Mr. Milne* and carried unanimously.

SUBJECT 20.—*Report† of Standing Finance Sub-Committee.*

The *Vice-President* moved :—

RESOLUTION 25.—" That the Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee be adopted."

" That the revised estimates for 1928-29 as now amended be sanctioned."

" That the budget for the pay of Government Officers for 1929-30 be approved."

" That the Auditors' fee for 1928-29 be fixed at Rs. 600."

RESOLUTION 26.—" That the Provident Fund account be removed from the Balance Sheet of the Committee and that the necessary adjustment be made, after consulting the Trustees of the Provident Fund, by investing an equivalent amount of Government Paper."

Mr. Symonds seconded the resolutions which was carried unanimously.

SUBJECT 21.—*Report of Royal Commission on Agriculture—Secretary's note.*

The Secretary's note‡ was recorded.

SUBJECT 22.—*Proposal to hold a meeting of the Committee at Indore.*

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas proposed :—

RESOLUTION 19.—" That a cold weather meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee be held once in three years at Indore."

This was seconded by *Mr. Fotiadi* and carried unanimously.

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* Appendix XIII (Page 53). † Appendix XIV (Page 60).
‡ Appendix XV (Page 73).

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said he had brought this subject up in 1923 but it had been turned down in his absence. He thought it would [illegible] to see conditions [illegible] who would have a shorter distance to go.

SUBJECT 23.—*Appointment of representatives of the Committee on the Governing Body of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.*

The *Vice-President* said that the Indore Institute had been incorporated under the Societies' Act and it was necessary for the Committee to select three members of the Governing Body. Mr Howard had suggested that a panel of four members be selected so that the Committee should always be represented fully at meetings. He proposed:—

RESOLUTION 27.—"That the President, Vice-President and the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas should form a panel from which three should represent the Committee at meetings of the Governing Body of the Institute of Plant Industry."

This was seconded by *Sardar Ujjal Singh* and carried unanimously.

J. H. RITCHIE

No.	RESOLUTIONS.	Page
1	"The Central Cotton Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of the services of Mr. B. C. Burt during the seven years he worked as their Secretary. They feel that much of the success of the work they have been able to carry through has been due to Mr. Burt's ability, energy, resourcefulness, tact and co-operation with the local members, and they desire that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and to Mr. Burt".	8
	Cotton Transport Act—Surat Area	
2	"The Central Cotton Committee desire to impress on the Government of Bombay the urgent consideration of the resolution passed at the last meeting which asked for the re-imposition of the restriction on road transport between the Olpad-Ankleshwar and Surat zones for the cotton season 1928-29 and for the maintenance of the restriction as indicated in the notification until the growing of inferior cotton in the Olpad-Ankleshwar area is discontinued".	9
	Cotton Transport Act—Proposed Broach Area	
3	"The Central Cotton Committee endorse their previous resolution passed at the twelfth meeting in January 1926. 'That the Indian Central Cotton Committee approves of the proposal to extend the operations of the Cotton Transport Act to the Broach cotton tract north of the Narbada. For the present restrictions should apply to transport by rail and sea only'. The protection of this area will allow the Agricultural Department to introduce a new variety without fear of deterioration from outside. The establishment of one-variety zones is also an ideal to be worked up to in all cotton growing areas".	10
	Cotton Transport Act—Kumpta-Dharwar Area.	
4	"The Indian Central Cotton Committee note with satisfaction that the Bombay Government have given effect to the resolution passed at the last meeting of this Committee regarding the establishment of a limited number of road check stations to prevent inferior cotton gaining entrance into the Kumpta-Dharwar protected area. The sixteen stations fixed for the Kumpta-Dharwar, Bagalkot and Bijapur areas should have the effect of tightening up the administra-	

tion of the Act. It has been represented to the Committee, however, that inferior cotton is being imported through the Indian States of the Southern Maratha Country to the principal cotton markets of those States. The States which form the North East and Eastern boundaries of the Kumpta-Dharwar protected area are included in the area. The Committee endorse the recommendation of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee which proposed the establishment of a sufficient number of road check stations on the chief roads in British India in order to prevent cotton entering the protected area through these States. 10

Cotton Transport Act—Madras

5 "The Indian Central Cotton Committee note with regret that the Madras Government have decided to reduce the protected areas in the Presidency under the Cotton Transport Act instead of increasing them as recommended by the Committee at their 13th meeting. The Committee hope, however, that the Madras Government will reconsider their decision if, after a trial of the enlarged zone, it is found that the work of introducing improved and better paying varieties of cotton by the Agricultural Department is being unduly hampered or jeopardised." 11

Cotton Transport Act—Central Provinces

6 "The Central Cotton Committee again desire to impress on the Central Provinces Government the importance of the early application of the Cotton Transport Act to a combined Central Provinces and Berar area in order that inferior cotton be excluded from Khandesh and Central India. The Committee would also again draw the attention of the Central Provinces Government to the fact that the East India Cotton Association declared Malkapur as an Oomras station for hedge and delivery contracts in the hope that the Cotton Transport Act would be applied at an early date. There is a real danger of this concession being withdrawn if a pronouncement is not made soon with the consequence that cotton growers of the District who use the market will suffer considerable loss." 12

Marking of Bales

7 (a) That the Central Cotton Committee regret they do not approve the recent amendment by the Government

of India of Rule 7 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules under its Notification No. 236-C(24) of the 7th July 1928, for the reason that such modification would not afford the Cotton Trade Associations the necessary discretionary powers.

That the Central Cotton Committee approve of the action of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee in requesting Government to modify Rule 7 by inserting therein the following proviso :—

'Provided that any bale marked with a serial number and with the mark prescribed for the factory in such manner that it can be identified as having been pressed in that factory shall be deemed to be marked in accordance with Section 4 of the Act notwithstanding any failure to comply with the requirements of these Rules'

for the reason that such modification in the opinion of the Central Cotton Committee would afford the Cotton Trade Associations the necessary discretionary powers.

That in view however of letter No. 236-C(24) dated the 24th July 1928 addressed by the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, if it be considered that Rule 7 cannot be permanently amended as desired by the Central Cotton Committee Government is requested to recast Rule 7 so that any bale marked with a serial number and with the mark prescribed for the Factory in such a manner that it can be identified as having been pressed in that factory shall be deemed to be marked in accordance with Section 4 of the Act notwithstanding any failure to comply with the requirements of these Rules."

(*b*) "The Committee request the Government of India to draw the attention of Local Governments to the haphazard way in which the Act is being enforced in the Provinces and also to the lenient way in which cases brought to the notice of the authorities have been dealt with as far as press owners and managers are concerned. The Committee feel that if the cases reported were adequately dealt with by the authorities, the complaints about faulty marking would soon disappear."

(*c*) "The Central Cotton Committee desire to place on record their appreciation and thanks to the Government of India, Commerce Department, and more particularly to the Honourable Sir Geoffrey Corbett,

No	RESOLUTIONS	Page
	for the prompt and speedy way in which the Sub Committee's request for the modification of Rule 7 was dealt with"	16
	Mixing of Punjab-American cotton	
8	"That the report of the Local Sub Committee be adopted and that a Conference between the representatives of the Punjab and Sind with the Local Sub Committee be held during this meeting to discuss the cotton policy of the Punjab"	19
	Fumigation of American cotton	
9	"That the report of the Local Sub Committee be adopted and that the Government of India be requested to sanction a refund of eight annas per bale on American cotton fumigated between the 12th July 1927 and the 31st July 1928"	21
	Experimental Cotton Market at Parbhani	
10	"The Central Cotton Committee cordially approve of the intention of H E H the Nizam's Government to introduce an experimental cotton market at Parbhani on the lines of the Berar model but with the improvements incorporated in the Bombay Act The Committee hope the experiment will quickly lead to the establishment of similar markets all over the State"	13
	Cotton Marketing in Karachi	
11	"The Central Cotton Committee note with great satisfaction the strides that have been made with regard to the organisation of the cotton market in Karachi The widening of the panel of arbitrators so as to include representatives of the Indian Merchants' Association the formation of an Appeal Committee and the more satisfactory arrangement regarding forward contracts are three most important advances The Committee earnestly hope that the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee will develop at an early date into an Association similar to the East India Cotton Association Bombay" . . .	14
	Empire Futures Contract	
12	"The Central Cotton Committee desire to record their appreciation of the action of the Liverpool Cotton	

No	RESOLUTIONS.	Page
	Proposal to hold a meeting of the Committee at Indore	
19	"That a cold weather meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee be held once in three years at Indore"	21
	Improvement of Rajpipla Cotton	
20	(1) "The Committee note with satisfaction the steps which the Rajpipla Durbar are taking to maintain the reputation of the State cotton and they trust these efforts will again obtain for the growers an enhanced premium The Committee are pleased to hear that the State is contemplating opening its own seed farm for maintaining the purity and quality of its cotton seed "	
	([illegible] interests of the grower and for the reputation of the State cotton the Committee consider that the results of the tests should be published in the same form as the tests on Standard cottons and that the East India Cotton Association should be asked to publish the same on the notice boards of the Association"	22
	Agricultural Research—Progress Reports and new grants	
21	"That the Agricultural Research Sub Committee's reports on Progress Reports and on new grants be adopted"	23
	Research Students	
22	"That the report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee on Research Students be adopted"	24
	Technological Research—Progress Report of the Director	
23	"That the Progress Report of the Director Technological Laboratory be approved"	24
	Report of Technological Research Sub Committee	
24	"That the Report of the Technological Research Sub Committee be adopted"	24
	Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee	
25	"That the Report of the Standing Finance Sub Committee be adopted"	

APPENDIX I

SUBJECT 3.—Comments of the Government of India on the Annual Report of the Committee

Copy of letter No. 93 Agri., dated the 17th January 19[illegible], from the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, to the President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

SUBJECT.—Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, 19[illegible].

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of copies of the abovementioned [illegible] throughout the year to which the report relates.

APPENDIX II

SUBJECT 4.—Changes in personnel of Committee and Sub-Committees

Secretary's note

I. Since the last meeting the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the appointment of Dr. W. Burns as an additional member of the Committee under section 4 (xi) of the Act. He was co-opted as a member for the last meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

II. The following changes in the personnel of the Committee have taken place owing to the annual retirement of one third of the members or owing to resignation:—

- Mr. T. D. Stock replaces Mr. H. F. Robertson as representative of Burma Agricultural Department.
- Mr. F. C. Travers replaces Mr. G. C. R. Colerdge as representative of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.
- Mr. S. H. Taylor takes Mr. H. A. Wilkinson's place as representative of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.
- Mr. A. Lotia [illegible] takes Mr. C. H. Goodall's place as representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
- Mr. S. L. Symonds takes Mr. Mel[illegible]'s place as representative of the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce.
- Mr. [illegible] Lee replaces Mr. H. F. P. Hearson as representative of the Madras cotton manufacturing or ginning industry.
- Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram, M.L.C., replaces Rai Bahadur Seth Prabhu Dayal as representative of the cotton manufacturing or ginning industry of the Punjab.
- Mr. C. V. Sane represents the Baroda State in place of Mr. M. R. Nanavati.
- Dr. L. C. Coleman represents Mysore State instead of Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel.

III. Three members of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee appointed in December resigned owing to absence from India, viz., Messrs. Colerdge, M. [illegible] and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Their places were taken by resolution of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee and with the permission of the President by Messrs. Travers, Symonds and Lotia[illegible].

The same vacancies occurred on the Local Sub-Committee. Messrs. Travers and Symonds [illegible] two of them, the third remaining [illegible]. Mr. Nanavati was a [illegible] member of the Sub-Committee and his place has been taken by his successor Mr. Sane.

Messrs. Colerdge, Mo[illegible], Hearson and Wilkinson resigned from the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee and their places have been taken by Messrs. Travers, Symonds, Lee and Taylor respectively.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.

SUBJECT 5.—*Cotton Transport Act.*

(*ii*) MADRAS.

Secretary's note.

The Cotton Transport Act is in force in three areas in the Madras Presidency, *viz.*, (1) Northerns and Westerns, (2) Tinnevelly and (3) Tiruppur-Cambodia areas, and has been of considerable help to the Agricultural Department in their introduction of improved varieties of cotton. In order to simplify their work the Agricultural Department put up a proposal to protect the Salems tract and to create a new protected area between the Cambodia and Tinnevelly zones, making four protected areas in the south of the Presidency. This suggestion did not meet the wishes of certain branches of the trade which desired to reduce the number by amalgamating the Tinnevelly and Cambodia areas though it had the support of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. The Agricultural Department could not agree to this proposal as they felt that their work of introducing improved varieties would be jeopardised A special meeting was held in Madras, at which representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee were present, to discuss the question but no headway was made. The Provincial Board of Agriculture endorsed the views of the trade and passed a resolution in February 1927 that there should be only two protected areas, *viz*, (1) Northerns and Westerns and (2) The Southerns Tract comprising all the Districts in the present constituted two protected zones of Tinnevelly and Tiruppur-Cambodia. The Director of Agriculture in forwarding the resolution to the Local Government stated he was unable to agree to the proposal. The Madras Government has now accepted the views of the Trade and of the Board of Agriculture and intends to move at the next meeting of the Legislative Council in August a revised notification and rules under the Cotton Transport Act constituting only two protected areas in the Presidency. A copy of the Director of Agriculture's letter with enclosures is attached.

The Central Cotton Committee at its 13th meeting unanimously passed the following resolution which supported the case of the Agricultural Department :—

Resolution.—" That in view of the fact that the Cambodia zone still produces, in addition to Cambodia, other cottons which are inferior to Tinnevelly cotton and particularly are inferior to Karunganni cotton, and in order to prevent the Agricultural Department's efforts to establish pure Karunganni cotton throughout the whole of the Tinnevelly tract from being hampered, it is necessary that this area should be protected against inferior cotton from the Cambodia zone. The principle which the Cotton Transport Act is intended to give effect to is that cotton shall be ginned and pressed in the area in which it is produced. Hence the issue of licenses for the transport of *kapas* from the Cambodia to the Tinnevelly zone should only be made use of as a temporary measure to avoid dislocation of trade during the transition stage and until the cotton trade has had time to adapt itself to the new conditions created by the application of the Act. The Director of Agriculture, Madras, is recommended to issue annual licenses for the export of ginned cotton from the Dindigul area until adequate pressing facilities are available at Dindigul. "

At the 14th meeting Mr. Anstead said he feared the trade would be too strong and that the Act would be modified in a way which would prove unsuitable to the work of the Department in introducing improved varieties.

Mr. Anstead has recently written to say that he does not think it would make the slightest difference if the Committee were to pass another resolution on the subject as the Government has made up its mind on the matter. In fact he fears that any resolution passed might do more harm than good and might lead to the losing of the Act altogether. In view of the fact, however, that the Indian Central Cotton Committee has taken up a definite position some sort of comment is called for.

Copy of letter D. O. No. C-418-28, dated the 16th May 1928, from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Your D. O. No. 5425, dated the 7th May 1928. The revised notification and rules under the Cotton Transport Act will be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council which will be about the end of August 1928. I enclose a copy of Government Memorandum No. 153-II/26-11, dated the 29th October 1927, and my reply thereto,

R. Dis. C-1681 27, dated the 13th December 1927, which explains the changes in the present notification and rules

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Copy of Memorandum No. 153 II/26 11, dated the 29th October 1927 from the Government of Madras, Development Department, to the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

Reference correspondence ending with Director's letter R. Dis. C. No. 1311 27 dated 23rd August 1927

SUBJECT.—*Revision of rules issued under the Cotton Transport Act.*

The Government have, on a careful consideration of the various suggestions made in respect of alterations of the boundaries of the protected areas and reconstitution of new areas, decided, in view of the strong opinion expressed in favour of a single area for the South, to accept the Director's suggestion in paragraph 5 of his letter of 23rd August 1927 to have only two areas, one Northerns and Westerns area and the other a combined area for the "South."

As regards the movement of *kapas* lint and seed, the Government agree with the views of the Director of Agriculture in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter that the movement of seed might be permitted free without license while such free movement should be restricted as regards *kapas* and lint.

The Director is requested to submit at an early date draft amendments to the notification and rules forming an appendix to G. O. 1637 Dev. dated 18th November 1925 [illegible]

[illegible]

area.

Copy of letter R. Dis. C. No. 1681 27, dated the 13th December 1927, from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, Madras.

Cotton Transport Act—revision of rules.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 153 II/26 11, dated 29th October 1927, I have the honour to offer the following remarks:—

2. I note with great regret that Government have decided to abandon my proposals for three protected areas in the South and to have only two protected areas in the Presidency, one for Northerns and Westerns, and a combined area for the South. However I can only bow to the ruling of Government.

3. This ruling makes it necessary for me to formulate a plan of action which will make good the assistance in our work which we would otherwise have obtained had my proposals for four protected areas been accepted and of which we have now been definitely deprived. I will carefully examine this question in consultation with the Cotton Specialist and shall have the honour to report what steps it will be necessary to take in due course.

4. As regards the free movement of seed, from the information at my disposal, I am of the opinion that the cultivator arrives at his decision as to which cotton he will grow by well considered argument and that in the main he is careful to get seed of the

[illegible]

number of seed unions in each of the cotton tracts, it does not matter what seed comes in as cattle food. I am therefore of the opinion that, until we have definite proof that the character of the cotton in a tract is being lowered by the use of seed of another cotton which ordinarily was consumed as cattle food, the importation of cotton seed as cattle food may be unrestricted.

5. I have the honour to enclose draft amendments of the notification and rules forming an appendix to G. O. 1637 Development, dated 18th November 1925.

6. The question as to where road guards may have to be established can only be decided after gaining at least a year's experience of the working of the new protected areas and a study of possible "gaps in the fence." I have the honour to suggest therefore that this matter may stand over for later consideration in the light of such experience.

NOTIFICATION.

Notification under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923) as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 1925.

"Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Madras Presidency mentioned in Schedule I hereto appended.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of Section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 1925, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton (*kapas*, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the said areas by rail and sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a license prescribed in this behalf. The movement of cotton seed is however permitted free without license

2. The Government of Madras are further pleased to prohibit under sub section (2) of section 3 of the said Act the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by any person at any railway station situated in any of the protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton (*kapas*, ginned cotton or cotton waste) when it has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said area unless such person holds the prescribed license for its import into the said area."

SCHEDULE I.—PROTECTED AREAS.

I. *The Northerns and Westerns Tract* consisting of the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah

II. *The Southerns Tract* consisting of the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.

SCHEDULE II.—RAILWAY STATIONS.

I. *The Northerns and Westerns Tract*—All stations from Kottur to Hospet both inclusive, from Rayadrug to Bellary both inclusive, from Hospet to Guntakal both inclusive, from Guntakal to Hindupur both inclusive, from Guntakal to Tungabhadra river both inclusive, from Dharmavaram to Tanakallu both inclusive, from Guntakal to Cumbum both inclusive on the Guntakal Bezwada line, from Dhone to Kurnool both inclusive and from Guntakal to Settikunta both inclusive.

II. *The Southerns Tract*—All stations from Mambalam to Dhanushkodi Pier both inclusive, from Chingleput to Arkonam both inclusive, from Villupuram to Katpadi both inclusive, from Villupuram to Chinnababusamudiam both inclusive, from Mayavaram to Tranquebar both inclusive, from Mayavaram to Arantangi both inclusive, from Tirutturaipundi to Agastiyampalli both inclusive, from Tanjore to Nagore both inclusive, from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi both inclusive, from Trichinopoly to Erode both inclusive, from Madura Junction to Tuticorin both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Tinnevelly Junction to Tiruchendur both inclusive, from Tiruchendur to Tissianvilai both inclusive, from Virudunagar to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Tiruvottiyur to Arambakkam both inclusive, from Villivakkam to Madukarai both inclusive, from Arkonam to Mamunduru both inclusive, from Renigunta to Aknurti both inclusive, from Renigunta to Katpadi both inclusive, from Pakala to Mulacalacheruvu both inclusive, from Walajah Road to Ranipet both inclusive, from Jalarpet to Gudapalli both inclusive, from Tirupattur to Krishnagiri both inclusive, from Morappur to Hosur both inclusive, from Salem Junction to Salem town both inclusive, from Podanur to Pollachi both inclusive, and from Podanur to Kallar both inclusive.

NOTIFICATION.

RULES UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923 (III OF 1923), AS AMENDED BY ACT NO XXXIV OF 1925.

No. 345.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by Act No XXXIV of 1925, the Government of Madras are pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely:—

(1) *Licensing authority, form of application for a license*—Licenses for the import of cotton by rail and sea into the protected areas shall be granted by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, or such other officer as may be authorized by him in this behalf, and application shall be made to that officer in Form A annexed to these rules.

(7) *Licenses for import of cotton for manufacture and export.*—(i) Annual licenses for import by rail shall be granted to manufacturers and exporters carrying on business

forwarded to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(iii) The license shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

(8) *License for particular consignment by rail.*—(i) A single license to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, kapas

the licensing authority.

(ii) A certified copy of such license in Form F hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(9) *License for particular consignment by sea.*—(i) A single license to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, kapas

cotton (kapas) and cotton waste.

(10) *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any license granted hereunder, if not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

FORM A.

Application for license.

(See rule 4.)

To

The Director of Agriculture,
Madras Presidency.

Sir,

I/we, the undersigned, hereby beg to apply for a license under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 1925, available for the period of ... to ... for the importation by ... of ... bales/maunds of ... (cotton, cotton waste, unginned cotton or kapas) ... into the protected area known as ... notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. 311, dated 15th November 19 ..., at ... station for the purpose of ...

I/we also beg to apply for a certified copy of the license as required by the said Act.

2. I/We declare that such cotton/kapas/waste is required for the purpose of only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary (*a*).

3. I/We undertake

(1) in the event of the cotton/kapas/waste imported under the said license proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such cotton/kapas/waste to leave my/our premises;

(2) that under no circumstances will I/We allow cotton/kapas/waste imported under the said license to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of cotton/kapas produced in the protected area for re-export nor will I/We allow it to be re-exported under misdescription;

(3) to return the said license on expiration of the period for which it is granted to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the cotton/kapas/waste imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated Signed

at

Instructions.

(a) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by Local Governments for protection) by rail, road, river and sea or by one or more of such routes. The notifications issued by the Government of Madras only prohibit transport by rail and sea and not transport by road and river. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licenses are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licenses granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in India but only to the stations specified.

(*b*) Cotton, as defined in the Act, includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste, but separate licenses are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by sea.

(*c*) Station-masters or other railway servants responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at all stations in India are *empowered* by section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the license is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(*d*) Station-masters or other railway servants responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods and parcels at notified stations are *required* by section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the license (or unless the original license is produced).

(e) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (*b*) of the license, the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under license.

(*f*) The protected areas notified in the Madras Presidency are those contained in Government Notification, Development Department, No. 344, dated 18th November 1925.

(*a*) Reasons should be clearly stated as licenses are only issued in cases of proved necessity. In the case of applications for licenses to import by sea, the form should be modified as may be necessary.

FORM B

Annual General License (for Manufacturers and Exporters)

(See Rule 3)

No. of 19*

Under the Cotton Transport Act 1923 (Act III of 1923) as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 19* the $\frac{\text{Firm}}{\text{Company}}$ carrying on business within the protected area known as notified in Government Notification Development Department No. 311 dated 18th November 1925 are hereby granted a general license under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1 19 to January 31 19* to import by rail $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * to station for the purpose of manufacture

[illegible]

subject to the following conditions —

(a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purpose stated above save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Licensing Authority

Dated 19*

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee Bombay

FORM C

Certified copy of General Licenses (for manufacturers and exporters) to be tendered at Despatching Stations

(See Rule 3)

LICENSE No. 19* Copy No.

Under the Cotton Transport Act 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 1925 the $\frac{\text{Firm}}{\text{Company}}$ carrying on business within the protected area known as notified in Government Notification Development Department No. 311 18th November 1925 hereby granted a general license under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1 19* to January 31 19* to import by rail $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of † to station for the purpose of manufacture

[illegible]

t at the

purposes

(Signed)

Name of Consignor — Licensing Authority

Number of bales.

Signature of Consignor

Description of cotton.

Signature of Station master

Dated 19*

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste or kapas for which license is granted.

† [illegible]

FORM D.

Single License for Consignment by Rail.

(*See* Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 1925, Messrs./Mr. are/is granted a license to import to station situated in the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. 344, dated 18th November 1925, bales/maunds of * from (station) for the purpose of

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed, by the station master of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment :—

(*a*) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(*b*) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192 .

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM E.

Certified copy of single license in Form D.

(*See* Rule 4).

License No. of

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 1925, Messrs./Mr. are/is granted a license to import to (station) situated in the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. 344, dated 18th November 1925, bales/maunds of * from (station) for the purpose of

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed, by the station master of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment :—

(*a*) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(*b*) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor.

Number of bales.

Description of cotton.

Dated 192 .

Signature of the Consignor.

Signature of the station-master.

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* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste or *kapas*.

FORM F

Single license for consignment by sea.

(See Rule 5)

Under the Cotton Transport Act 1923 as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 1925, Messrs / Mr   are / is granted a license to import to   as stated in the protected area known as   notified in Government Notification, Development Department No. 344 dated 18th November 1925 bales / maunds of   from   for the purpose of

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the   at   on the arrival of the consignment —

Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above save under the instructions of the Licensing authority

(Signed)

Licensing Authority

APPENDIX IV

SUBJECT 8.—*Amendments in the Empire Futures Contract.*

Secretary's note

The Committee has been sending to the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Exchanges Type bales of improved Indian Cottons with the object of bringing before spinners the improved qualities of new varieties now being produced in commercial quantities. The Manchester Cotton Association addressed us last year to say that spinners experienced difficulty in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ing these cottons satisfactorily in Liverpool was also pointed out and representations were again made to the Liverpool Cotton Association urging a revision of the Empire Contract to make it more generally useful for Indian Cottons. The Committee passed the following resolution at its last meeting —

"The Central Cotton Committee approve of the action taken by the Local Sub Committee in regard to the representation received from the Manchester Cotton Association on the difficulty of obtaining improved Indian cottons. They would invite the attention of the Liverpool Cotton Association to this representation and to the fact that the Empire Futures Contract, as at present framed, does not provide an adequate hedge for superior Indian cottons. They would therefore ask that their previous representations on this point may receive further attention.

The changes asked for were ;—

(1) That the basis of the contract should be made Low Middling instead of Strict Low Middling

(2) That separate standards of suitable growths of Indian cotton should be established for the Empire Futures Contract instead of the present system of judging against American standards.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has now amended their Contract Rules 12a and 12b as follows:— A copy of the amended Contract Rule 12a is attached.

"That after the words 'Fair Staple' in the second paragraph of Contract Rules 12a and 12b the following words be inserted 'Or American Sind Punjab Cotton which is not less than one in grade and not less than good staple of that growth'

"That after the paragraph starting 'Cotton grown in any country etc.,' the following wording be inserted :— In the event of American Sind Punjab Cotton being tendered and the value is below that of Low Middling American, the awards shall include an extra allowance of 2½ per cent to the buyer."

"That the words 'Low Middling' be substituted for the words 'Strict Low Middling' wherever they appear on the face of these two Contract Forms."

It will be seen that the Liverpool Cotton Association has met our views with regard to the basis of the valuation and the change to Low Middling will improve the contract *immensely from the Indian point of view.*

The Association does not appear to have adopted our suggestion for the preparation of separate standards for Indian growths. At present, cotton, if tendered, is surveyed against the Strict Low Middling American box and in one arbitration this led to rejection for colour of a cotton that would otherwise have obtained points on.

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Contract Form 12a

Empire and miscellaneous cotton delivery contract note based on Universal Standards for American Cotton.

(Adopted 4th June, 1928.)

(For Trading in Contracts for Delivery in July, 1929 and onwards.)

Liverpool 192 .

Messrs.

Dear Sirs,

We have this day $\frac{\text{to}}{\text{from}}$ you, to

[illegible]

Cotton grown in any country the quality of which is within the terms of this Contract, may be tendered on this Contract with the exception of certain growths of Egyptian and Sudan Cotton which are specified on the back* hereof

In the event of Cotton of staple better than 1 1/8ths inch being tendered, the Seller shall not be entitled to any allowance in excess of the spot value of 1 1/8ths inch American Cotton of the equivalent grade of the Cotton tendered

There shall not be more than one tender nor more than two lots for each 24,000 lbs. and each 24,000 lbs. shall be treated as a separate Contract

Each tender on this Contract must be Cotton grown in the same country

The additions or deductions for quality shall be settled by arbitration, but any lot or any bales not in accordance with the contract may be returned to the seller under the provisions of the Rules

In the event of American Sind/Punjab Cotton being tendered and the value is below that of LOW MIDDLING American, the award shall include an extra allowance of 20 per cent to the buyer

The Contract, of which this is a note, is made between ourselves and yourselves, and not by or with any person, whether disclosed or not, on whose instructions or for whose benefit the same may have been entered into

This Contract is on "Settlement Terms," and is therefore subject to Weekly Payments as provided for in the Rules

[illegible]

This Contract shall not be cancelled on any ground.

The Contract, of which the above is a note, was made on the date specified, within the business hours fixed in the Rules.

Yours faithfully,

....

Copies of the Rules of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Limited, can be purchased from the Secretary of the Association, Cotton Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.

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* (Vide page 44).

The growths of Cotton that are excluded from being tendered on this Contract are:—

1. Sakellaridis and/or similar varieties in growth and staple grown in Egypt or Sudan of the grade of Good Fair Sakellaridis and upwards.

2. Upper and/or similar varieties of Cotton grown in Egypt, including Pilion Cotton.

APPENDIX V.

SUBJECT 10.—*Working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act*

(a) Marking of bales.

Copy of letter No. 236-C (24), dated the 24th July 1928, from the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

SUBJECT.—*Amendment of Rule 7 of the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925, regarding the marking of bales.*

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with the telegram from this Department No. 236-C (24), dated the 7th July 1928, on the above subject.

2. [illegible] as soon as possible.

3. I am to add that [illegible]

APPENDIX VI

SUBJECT 10.—*Working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act*

(b) Summary of proceedings of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee.

Secretary's note.

Messrs. Coleridge, Mehta, Hearson and Wilkinson resigned from the Sub-Committee since the last meeting and their places have been taken by Messrs. Travers, Symonds, Lee and Taylor.

Five meetings were held during the half year, the principal subjects discussed being the marking of bales and the amendment of Rule 7 and the deterioration in Rajpipla cotton on which separate notes have been written.

(1) *Infringement in the marking of bales.*—During the half year the East India Cotton Association brought to our notice 2[illegible] cases of faultily marked bales out of which 13 were detected in arbitration. All were reported to the authorities concerned and in most cases warnings to the presses were issued. One prosecution against the owner of a press in West Khandesh has been lodged but the result has not yet been received. [illegible] complaints were also received from private firms and individuals regarding irregularities in marking. These were also reported to the District Officers and the press owners warned.

Many of the cases were for minor irregularities in the marking, such as the omission of the stars before and after the running numbers and the stencilling of the running numbers on the corrugated side. Only eleven were complaints of bales being unmarked and so unmarketable.

Sir Sorabji Mehta put before the Sub-Committee suggestions for the amendment of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act to make it more effective. The Sub-Committee decided to refer them to the full Committee and they will be found in a separate note.

(2) *False packing and watering.*—One press Manager in the Central Provinces was fined Rs. 40 for failure to furnish on requisition a certified copy of the press register in connection with bales which had been penalised for dampness.

Seven cases of cotton rejected for dampness were brought to our notice by the East India Cotton Association and in each case a certified copy of the register was asked for and in each case it was furnished to the Association. Four of these seven cases were in Broach cotton, three being from Baroda State. The remaining three were from Berar.

Two cases of false packing were also reported, one for different growths of cotton in the same bale and the other for having pieces of iron hoops in the bale.

Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, one of our representatives from the Central Provinces, reported the watering of kapas and of cotton which he witnessed in Malkapur.

The Sub-Committee also received a letter signed by representatives of twelve important cotton firms in Bombay drawing their attention to this fast growing malpractice, which is extending to the Broach, Gujerat, Kathiawar, Kumpta and Westerns sections, and asking the Committee to recommend at an early date the necessary legislation to check it.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, forwarded a sample of cotton badly stained with oil received from Germany. The bale which contained this cotton had no press marks so that it was impossible to identify the ginning or pressing factory. Messrs. Volkart Bros. are still experimenting with special kinds of grease cups in their gins and have agreed to keep the Committee informed of the results of these trials.

(3) *Extension of the Act to Indian States.*—The following Indian States have adopted or agreed to introduce legislation on the lines of the British India Act:—

Savanur State	Manavadar State
Idar ..	Bhavnagar ..
Jhalawar ..	Mudhol ..
Ratlam ..	Sachin ..
Datia ..	Junagadh ..
Porbandar ..	Bhopal ..
Morvi ..	Dhrangadhra ..
Gondal ..	Radhanpur ..
Wadhwan ..	Rajkot ..

(4) *Rules relating to weights and scales in Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in Bombay and Madras.*—The draft rules for Bombay were approved by the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee in May 1927 and have now been completely accepted by the Bombay Government and are being brought into operation from 1st September 1928. The Sub-Committee recommended that wide publicity should be given to the rules by publishing them in English and in the vernaculars for supply to the owners of gins and presses and by posting them in a conspicuous position in places where factories exist. Government has not entirely accepted these recommendations but has arranged for vernacular and English stocks to be kept for sale at the Government Book Depôt. Collectors have also been instructed to bring the rules to the notice of cotton ginning and pressing factory owners and to have the rules explained in the villages by Circle Inspectors, Mamlatdars and Prant Officers.

The Madras Government has taken similar action in prescribing standards for the accuracy of weights and scales—not under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act but by amendment of the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, so that they apply to all weights and scales and not only to those used in cotton ginning and pressing factories. The English Board of Trade standards of tolerance and sensibility have been adopted instead of the more lenient scale in Bombay.

A comparative statement showing the permissible errors in weights and the degrees of sensibility and accuracy in balances in the two provinces is attached.

Comparative statement showing the permissible errors in weights and the degrees of sensibility and accuracy in balances in Madras and Bombay

—			Bombay Maximum error allowed.		Madras Maximum error allowed		Remarks.
			Sensitiveness.	Accuracy	Sensitiveness.	Accuracy	
Weights	lbs.	1		½ tola = 87½ grains		12 grains	In the case of weights Madras allows only half the error in deficiency
	,,	2				24 ,,	
	,,	4				30 ,,	
	,,	7		1 tola = 175 grains.		48 ,,	
	,,	14				72 ,,	
	,,	28				120 ,,	
	,,	56		2 tolas = 350 grains.		180 ,,	
	,,	112		4 tolas = 700 grains.		300 ,,	
Scales (Beam).							
Cotton Kapas	lbs	56	2 tolas = 350 grains.	4 tolas = 700 grains.	75 grains	120 ,,	
	,,	400	10 tolas.	15 tolas.	No equivalent		
	,,	224	No equivalent		7 5 drams = 205 grains.	10 5 drams = 287 grains	For every additional 1 cwt 1 5 drams and 3 drams respectively (1 5 drams = 41 grains, 3 drams = 82 grains).
Weighing Apparatus.							
Platform type. (accelerating).	cwt.	1	[illegible] lb	[illegible] lb	1 oz.	2 oz.	
	,,	2	[illegible] ,,	[illegible] ,,	No equivalent		
	,,	3	[illegible] ,,	[illegible] ,,	2 oz.	4 oz.	
	,,	4	1 ,,	1 ,,	No equivalent.		
(Weigh bridge) (accelerating).	lbs.	448	1 lb.	1 lb.	No equivalent.		
	ton	1	No equivalent		1½ lbs.	4 lbs.	

APPENDIX VII

SUBJECT 10 — *Working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.*

(c) Proposed amendments of the Act and Rules. Letter from Sir Sorabji Mehta.

Secretary's note

Sir Sorabji Mehta put before the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee a proposal to amend the [illegible] (1) to compel existing [illegible] engaged and taking [illegible] on the office of [illegible] of kapas ginned or [illegible] should be referred to [illegible] the Act.

Section 9 (*i*) of the Act stipulates :—

"(1) In the case of cotton ginning factories the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act :—

(*a*) gin-houses shall be provided with separate entrances and exits for the bringing in of unginned and the taking out of ginned cotton respectively, and

(*b*) the factories shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the prescribed authority."

The question of making it obligatory on *all* factories to provide separate entrances and exits for ginned and unginned cotton was fully discussed by the Sub-Committee and the full Committee when the Bill was being drafted and it was decided that the insistence of this provision might involve owners of existing ginning factories in considerable expenditure which would tend to make the Act most unpopular. The provision was therefore made applicable only to new factories built after the Act came into force. Although it would certainly be desirable to have this clause applied to all factories the same arguments still hold good and it would be impolitic to make this compulsory.

At present under the Act the gin-owner is compelled to maintain a ginning register containing a record of all cotton ginned in the factory, of the names of the owners of the cotton, the dates on which the cotton has been ginned and the amount ginned for each person. Sir Sorabji suggests that two extra columns should be added to the register, to show (1) the kind of *kapas* ginned and (2) to give the signature of the person for whom the *kapas* has been ginned.

The owner of a pressing factory has to maintain a press register giving a daily record of the number of bales pressed in the factory, the serial number of each bale and the name of the person for whom it has been pressed. Sir Sorabji wishes three extra columns to be added to this Register, *viz.*, (1) name of ginning factory from which the cotton has been brought for pressing (2) kind of cotton pressed (3) signature of person for whom the cotton is pressed.

The above suggestions would certainly aid in tracing the ownership of the cotton and would provide the link which is very often broken between the gin and the press. The question of divided responsibility has however to be taken into account. These alterations necessitate an amendment of the Act and Local Governments would have to amend their Rules which provide for the form in which the Gin and Press registers are maintained.

APPENDIX VIII.

SUBJECT 12.—*Finance of Cotton Crop up-country.*

(*b*) *Report of Secretary on investigations in progress.*

At the 14th meeting it was decided to undertake investigations into the finance of the Cotton Crop—in Sind, Punjab, Middle Gujerat and Madras. To these four investigations was sanctioned a repetition of the one carried out in 1925-26 in Khandesh for comparative purposes.

The Special Sub-Committee has had time to deal with two out of the five enquiries, *viz.*, those of Sind and Khandesh.

The field investigation in Middle Gujerat has been completed and the summarising of the results has been taken in hand.

The Punjab investigation has been carried out in conjunction with the Board of Economic Enquiry and a complete summarized report has been sent in but was received too late to be dealt with by the Sub-Committee.

The Madras investigation is not yet completed.

These three investigations will be dealt with by the Sub-Committee in due course and their report will be placed before the next meeting of the Committee.

The Standing Finance Sub-Committee decided that it was impossible for the Secretary to undertake this extra work single handed and they sanctioned the appointment of a temporary economist for six months at Rs. 500 a month. A Selection Sub-Committee offered the appointment to Mr. Khambata who took up his duties on the 21st May.

APPENDIX IX.

Subject 14.—*Fumigation of American cotton—Report of Local Sub Committee.*

In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee at its 15th meeting, the Government of India sanctioned the refund of 7 annas a bale on all cotton fumigated between the 1st November 1926 and the 11th July 1927. The number of bales involved amounted to 279,760 and the refund sanctioned to Rs 1,22,395

The Bombay Port Trust agreed to arrange for the payment of all claims for refund, being reimbursed by Government for the extra clerical work involved No claims made after the 30th June 1928 were entertained and the total claims received amounted to Rs 1 19 636 on 273 568 bales

No action has yet been taken by the Government of India to give effect to the resolution of the Committee at its 15th meeting asking for the free fumigation of samples of American cotton but the matter is under consideration

Fumigation was carried out this year entirely at Prince's Dock which is much more convenient than at Haji Bunder No extra staff was required to deal with the work [illegible]

this office

The total cost of fumigation during the season on 92,730 bales was Rs 2,28,440 5 3 and receipts amounted to Rs 2 85,732 15 0 In view of the fact that since the beginning [illegible]

APPENDIX X.

Subject 18.—*Agricultural Research*

(II) Report of Agricultural Research Sub Committee on Progress Reports

Five of the schemes being financed by the Committee have completed their five year sanctioned term and the Sub Committee have given them particular attention and make their recommendations on each as below :—

(1) Bombay—Surat Physiological Scheme

The quinquennial report was considered [illegible]

(2) Bombay—Farvas Boll worm Scheme.

The quinquennial report was considered. This scheme cannot really be considered separately from the Physiological as the two are so intimately connected Much valuable information has been collected regarding the life history and habits of the moth A stage has been reached where remedial measures have been devised and all that is necessary now is to give a further test to them on a larger scale The mulching of the soil to prevent [illegible]

(3) *Bombay—Cotton Wilt investigation and improvement of Upland American Cotton—Dharwar.*

This investigation has produced considerable extra knowledge about the life history and habits of the wilt fungus. Cultural operations appear to reduce the incidence of the disease to some extent. The Sub-Committee feel however that the chief value of the scheme lies in the production of varieties immune or resistant to the fungus. A considerable degree of success has already been achieved in this line and the Sub-Committee consider that the Committee's grants should be given for a further period of five years subject to a review at the end of three years in order to bring to completion this very important work. The study of the fungus should also be carried out at the same time but the principal work should be in the production of wilt proof strains.

(4) *Central Provinces Botanical Research Scheme.*

The quinquennial report was considered. This scheme was sanctioned for the production of a better stapled cotton for the Central Provinces and Berar, for physiological research into the causes of the low cotton yields in Berar and for plant breeding and selection work in Chanda Jari cotton. Dr. Youngman has decided to concentrate on his strain Verum 262 which has been sown on an area of 5,000 acres this season. The yields are very good and the ginning percentage 35. Last year the cotton fetched Rs. 80 on Broach. The progress made in the physiological investigations has been very satisfactory but in order to bring the work to fruition the Sub-Committee consider that a further term is necessary and they recommend that an extension for five years be sanctioned subject to review at the end of three years.

(5) *Central Provinces Mycological Research Scheme.*

The quinquennial report was considered. Mr. Dastur undertook to work out a physiological aspect of the cotton wilt problem which, it was thought, would throw some light on its cause. Some very interesting deductions have been made but the Sub-Committee feel that nothing of any practical value is likely to come out of the work and they therefore recommend that the scheme should be closed down.

The above are the five schemes originally sanctioned by the Committee and it will be seen that the Sub-Committee recommends that :—

(1) One scheme should be closed down—the Central Provinces Mycological Scheme.

(2) One scheme should be extended for two years subject to review at the end of one year—the Earias Boll-worm Scheme.

(3) Three schemes should be extended for five years subject to revision at the end of three years (1) The Surat Physiological Scheme, (2) the Dharwar Wilt and Plant Breeding Scheme, and (3) The Central Provinces Botanical Scheme.

Bombay—Khandesh Cotton Breeding Scheme—Progress Report.

The Sub-Committee considered the second annual report. This scheme is being financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to enable extra staff to be employed for the thorough testing of several promising crosses. One cross Dhulia I has been very successful and has behaved well in field tests. It spins 20's against 10's of the local N.R. Another cross Dhulia II was found to be wilt susceptible and it should therefore be rejected. Another promising strain BXXI spins 30's and gives 35 per cent. ginning percentage. It should be given a thorough competitive trial with Dhulia I. Further work with the testing of American varieties and their crosses should be discontinued and the time of the staff devoted to the testing and study of the varieties already produced.

Bombay—Sind Research Scheme—Progress Report.

This was the first progress report submitted under this scheme and there is therefore nothing to discuss.

Punjab—Botanical Research Scheme—Progress Report.

The progress report on the third year's working was approved. Mr. Trought gave his views to the Sub-Committee on the causes for the frequent failure of the Punjab-American crop but wishes to obtain further figures before arriving at any definite conclusion. Mr. Milne has appointed a special Committee to investigate whether the failure of the Punjab-American crop is due to high temperature and low humidity in September. A G. *sanguineum* strain which Mr. Trought found on his arrival at Lyallpur was tested by

ties and found to be a high yielder giving 1¼ to 2 maunds per acre over other varieties. The British Cotton Growing Association took all the seed available for propagation. It is likely to be a useful cotton in certain districts, *e g*, Multan.

Punjab—Entomological Scheme—Progress Report.

The progress report on the second year's working was approved The object of the [illegible] Boll worm in the Canal Colonies and in [illegible] The pest is [illegible] e seems to be [illegible] po to be able to explain the phenomenon

Indore Institute of Plant Industry

The Sub-Committee are able to report that considerable progress has been made at [illegible]

United Provinces Research Scheme—Progress Report

The Sub-Committee approved of the Progress Report

The experiments with heat-treated seed have again been successful and Mr Richards expects to be able to obtain the necessary data this season to deal finally with the major questions involved. The other points in the programme have also been studied. Carry over in the soil is not likely to be serious owing to the high temperature of the soil. A further investigation into alternative food plants is necessary as this would appear to be a more likely source of re infection than was at first thought. No trials with the Simon machine were carried out during the year owing to pressure of other work

GENERAL.

Madras Pempheres and Physiological Scheme.

[illegible]

Rs. 500—50—750 The remuneration last advertised was Rs 750—50—950 for both posts

Madras Herbarium Scheme

[illegible] manipulation.

Bombay Research Schemes

[illegible]

APPENDIX XI

SUBJECT 18.—*Agricultural Research.*

(III) Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on new grants—

Hyderabad

Mr Cecil has put forward a tentative proposal that the Indian Central Cotton Committee should finance a Botanical Scheme for the clearing up of the Hyderabad cottons—particularly Gaorani. The Cotton Transport Act has been applied to the area which

grows Bani cotton, but Mr. Collins now feels that unless something is done to give the grower a higher yielding type of Bani cotton the application of the Cotton Transport Act is likely to cause considerable loss to the grower because the shorter stapled variety is much more profitable.

The scheme put forward is that the Indian Central Cotton Committee should provide the establishment to enable work to be taken in hand. The amount asked for is Rs. 20,000 a year for five years. The State will provide all capital expenditure except apparatus. The Sub-Committee entirely approve of the scheme but consider that it might be difficult to obtain an experienced Botanist on Rs. 500—50—750 the scale proposed and they therefore recommend that a lump sum provision of Rs. 12,000 be entered as the pay of the Botanist, thus raising the grant to Rs. 24,500 a year.

BOMBAY.—*Co-ordination of cotton research.*

The Director of Agriculture, Bombay, put up a proposal that the Committee should supply a first class Botanist to take charge of all the cotton work of the Presidency, firstly because of the importance of the Bombay cotton crop, and secondly because of the amount of money which the Committee was spending annually on cotton work in the Presidency. The Sub-Committee, after a very full discussion on the subject, decided it was essential that a special Botanist for cotton, as recommended by the McKenna* Committee, should be appointed for the Presidency, but as the Bombay Government were unlikely to provide one for some years, the Indian Central Cotton Committee should contribute towards the payment of a Cotton Botanist for a fixed period of, say, five years on the distinct understanding that a post will be created in the cadre of the Agricultural Department and that the Cotton Botanist will become a permanent officer paid for by the Bombay Government.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—*Finance of future work on cotton.*

The Committee has been paying the salary of the Second Botanist in the Central Provinces who took the place of Dr. Youngman when the latter was put in charge of the cotton work in the Central Provinces consequent on the Committee's grant for research work being given. The Director of Agriculture now requests that the Committee should contribute towards Dr. Youngman's salary and that the grant should be increased accordingly. The Sub-Committee decided that the Central Provinces Government should address the Committee on this point giving reasons for the change desired. The matter will then be put before the Standing Finance Sub-Committee.

APPENDIX XII.

SUBJECT 18.—*Agricultural Research.*

(IV) Report of Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on Research Students.

The final reports on the work of Messrs. Banerji, Ranadive, Vishwa Ram Singh, Idnani and Talesara were considered and recorded.

Progress reports on Messrs. Shama Iyengar, Shamsher Singh, Thakur, Mathur and Rane were also considered and recorded.

The Sub-Committee decided that in future all research students must submit a final report dealing with the work that has been carried out by them during the tenure of their scholarship. It was decided at a previous meeting that this should form an important part of the student's training and the Sub-Committee agreed that no exceptions should be made in future.

It was also decided that a programme of work for each research student should be drawn up by the officer under whom he will work and that this programme should be strictly adhered to. The programme will be placed before the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee for their approval.

The Sub-Committee also consider that it is not the duty of the Committee to provide the Indian States of Rajputana and Central India with agricultural assistants. The agricultural colleges are much better suited for the supply of such assistants than the Institute at Indore. The Sub-Committee feel that the Committee's scholarships should be earmarked for more scientific purposes and that studentships in agronomy should be discontinued at Indore.

* The McKenna Committee recommended that three additional botanists should be appointed for work on cotton in the Dholleras and Broach, Khandesh and Kumpta-Dharwar tracts, respectively.

... applied for permission to employ the ... t on Rs 150 a month ... work during the cotton ... ds in connection with ... decided to recommend ... aid for out of the grant ... re fuller details to the ... extra help

APPENDIX XIII

SUBJECT 10 — *Technological Research*

(a) Summary of Progress Report of the Director

DIRECTOR'S PROGRESS REPORT No 10

This report is divided into five sections —

- I Spinning Laboratory
- II Research Laboratory
- III Publications,
- IV Research Students,
- V Staff

I *Spinning Laboratory*

Samples — Since the last Progress Report was issued 104 samples have been received; of these 20 are standard cottons, 55 are samples from agricultural officers, etc , 17 are samples for the investigation of blow room loss of commercial standards and 12 are of kapas for the investigation of the variation of fibre-properties of 4F and desi cottons according to the district of growth in the Punjab

Distribution list.—The distribution list of cotton samples spun between November 30th 192[illegible] and June 30th, 19[illegible] is as follows —

Province	Samples	Lots	Yarns
Bombay	21	42	126
United Provinces	11	22	66
Madras	2	4	12
Central Provinces	1	2	6
Indore	2	4	12
Hyderabad	4	8	24
Total	41	8[illegible]	246
Standards	26	69	200
Blow room loss	11	44	44
Grand Total	78	19[illegible]	4[illegible]

... [illegible] per ... ing at ... that ... ents ... agreed ... ing to

Commercial Standards.—The distribution list also shows that a start has [illegible] been made on the testing of standard commercial [illegible] [illegible] and card loss. It is hoped to complete this investigation well before the end of the present year

Standard cottons, 1927-28.—The tests on the standard cottons have comprised the annual testing of these cottons as they became available during the present cotton season. It is gratifying to record that as a result of the discussion which took place in the Technological Sub-Committee in January 1927, the supply of these standard cottons to the Technological Laboratory has been much accelerated, and our thanks are due to the various Agricultural Officers and others who have thus co-operated with us in the early supply of the different cottons. On the receipt of the standard cottons no time was lost in testing them and in general it was found possible to make the printed report on any cotton actually available in about a fortnight after the receipt of the cotton at the Laboratory. Separate reports were issued on the following cottons:—

Umri Bani (December 1927).
Punjab-Americans 4F and 289F (January 1928).
Surat 1027 A.L.F. (March 1928).
Dharwar 1 (April 1928).
Gadag 1 (April 1928).
Coimbatore Co. 1 (Cambodia 295) (April 1928).
Hagari 25 (May 1928).

Instead of issuing separate reports on Nandyal 14 and Karunganni C7—the last standard cottons to be received—arrangements were made for the immediate issue of the complete Bulletin No. 16, "Technological Reports on Standard Indian Cottons, 1928," containing the results of these two cottons, and of course of all the other standard cottons previously received. It is also gratifying to record that from the demand which has sprung up for the separate reports it appears that they have been much appreciated by the cotton trade.

Humidity and Temperature in Spinning.—Some further tests have now been carried out on the effect of humidity and temperature on cotton spinning. In the previous bulletin it was emphasized that the results were only intended to apply to such conditions as were likely to arise in Bombay. In order to make the tests cover the range possible in other parts of India it was necessary to choose a period for the further tests when the external conditions were both cold and dry; under such conditions the resources of the spinning laboratory make it possible to reproduce very effectively the conditions often experienced in up-country mills. Such conditions prevailed in February last, and the opportunity was therefore seized to make the further tests on the two cottons, Memphis American and Nandyal 14. These cottons were prepared and spun under (1) normal conditions, *i.e.*, conditions of about 80°F. and 65 per cent. R.H., (2) hot-dry, *i.e.*, conditions of about 100°F. and 25-30 per cent R.H., (3) medium-dry, *i.e.*, conditions of about 92°F. and 35 per cent. R.H., and (4) monsoon, *i.e.*, conditions of about 92°F. and 72 per cent. R.H. These tests completely confirmed the previous tests so far as concerned the medium-dry, normal and monsoon conditions; under the hot-dry conditions, however, difficulties were experienced in the second head of drawing. These difficulties are reflected in the properties of the yarns, as in general the weakest yarns were obtained when the cotton was spun under these hot-dry conditions. In these experiments a check on the humidity was obtained by actually taking samples at different stages and determining the percentage moisture content in these samples. It is hoped to publish a bulletin dealing with these tests at an early date.

Drawing Tests.—A good deal of progress has been made in the investigation of the effect of passing cotton through either one or two heads of drawing only, instead of through three heads in the spinning preparation. It will be remembered that the ordinary spinning procedure in the Technological Laboratory involves only two heads of drawing. In order to determine experimentally how far this procedure is justified, tests have been made in which a 30 lb. sample of a cotton after being carded was divided into six lots; two of these lots were passed through one head of drawing, two were passed through the normal two heads of drawing, and the remaining two lots were passed through three heads of drawing. In all, ten cottons have been used in these tests; all of them have been spun and six of them have been completely tested. The remaining four cottons will be tested as soon as the rush of samples from the Agricultural Departments ceases.

The results of other work in the Spinning and Testing Laboratories have now been published, and a summary of the relative bulletins is given in Section III under the heading "Publications."

II. Research Laboratory.

Fibre Testing Section.—It is a function of this section to make fibre tests on all the cottons which are subjected to spinning tests, and most of the time of the members of the staff working in this section is occupied in this way. In some cases, however, cottons are received in quantity which is insufficient for spinning tests, and in such cases it is the custom to make fibre tests only. The work on fibre testing is probably the most arduous

[illegible] of the case must be

[illegible]

laborious process which will take some months to complete

Mr. D. F. Kapadia has completed his investigation of the variation of twist in complete bobbins of grandrelle yarns, and the comparison of the new routine method of twist [illegible]

[illegible]

within the next few months.

Microscopy Section.—Mr. R. N. Dutt has been making tests on the strength of cotton fibres on the Balls Magazine Hair Tester. This work is in connection with the sampling of cotton fibres for strength; the cottons used are Punjab American 289F and Aligarh A. 19.

Mr. Amar Nath Gulati has been continuing his investigation of the relation between the fibre properties and yarn properties. So far he has obtained results for the following cottons:—

Punjab-Americans 289F and 4F.
Umri Bani.
Mollisoni.

Tests on other cottons have yet to be completed.

General.—An investigation has been made on further samples recovered from the excavations at Mohenjo-daro. The new samples were two small portions of strings found in earthern-ware; the first was a twenty-four fold cotton cord, the counts of a single strand being 14's; the second sample was also a twenty-four fold cotton cord made by doubling two twelve-fold cords, the counts of each single strand of which was 18's.

III. Publications.

The following is a list of Publications which have been prepared by the Director since the last Progress Report was issued: —

(1) "The Foundations of Yarn Strength and Yarn Extension, Part I. The General Problem. Part II. The Relation of Yarn Strength to Fibre-Strength." Bulletin No. 12, Technological Series No. 7, March 1928.

(2) "Research in Cotton Technology in India, 1927." Bulletin No. 13, Technological Series No. 8, April 1928.

(3) "The Effect of Different Spindle Speeds on the Results of Spinning Tests." Bulletin No. 14, Technological Series No. 9, May 1928.

(4) "The Effect of using Unbalanced Drafts instead of Balanced Drafts in the Spinning Preparation for Spinning Tests." Bulletin No. 15, Technological Series No. 10, June 1928.

(5) "Technological Reports on Standard Indian Cottons, 1928." Bulletin No. 16, Technological Series No. 11, June 1928.

The policy of contributing articles to the Times of India on the results obtained at the Technological Laboratory has been continued, and articles have appeared as under:—

December 8th, 1927.—"The Effect of Humidity and Temperature in Cotton Spinning."

January 12th, 1928.—"The Effect of Repeated Blow-Room Treatment."

February 9th, 1928.—"Technological Reports on Standard Indian Cottons 1927."

March 8th, 1928.—"Technological Reports on Standard Indian Cottons, 1927."

Further articles will be contributed to this Newspaper dealing with the results published in Bulletin Nos. 13 to 16. The summaries of these bulletins are as follows:—

The Foundations of Yarn Strength and Yarn Extension. Part I. The General Problem.—It is pointed out that ultimately the values which may be obtained for the strength and extension of a yarn depend on (1) the fibre characters, (2) features of yarn structure, (3) sampling methods and errors, and (4) the conditions of testing.

Part II. The Relation of Yarn-Strength to Fibre-Strength.—Reference is made to the question whether yarns break by fibre-fracture or by fibre-slippage; full extracts from the works of Monie and Bowman are given to show the work which they each carried out and the views they held; it is shown clearly that although they deduced from their tests that not much more than 20 per cent. of the fibre-strength is utilized in a cotton yarn yet neither of these pioneers was responsible for the explicit expression of the fibre-slippage hypothesis, and that to neither of them can a belief in this hypothesis be in fact attributed.

But for an arithmetical mistake they would have put the percentage of strength utilized in the yarn at about 10 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. A short account is given of the work of Miss G. G. Clegg, who showed in a direct experimental manner that in any ordinary yarn quite a number of fibres do actually break when the yarn is broken. On the other hand, after comparing the values of fibre strength and lea strength for 13 cottons, Miss Clegg concluded that there was no correlation between the two properties. Results are given for 12 standard Indian cottons and two American cottons, showing much the same lack of correlation; the results also show that for these cottons, on the average, about 50 per cent. of the fibre-strength is realized in the single thread test on the yarns, and about 37 per cent. in the lea test.

The factors affecting the relation of yarn strength to fibre strength are discussed in considerable detail; it is emphasized that a complete expression for yarn strength must take cognizance of three facts; first, that experience shows that differences in strength between different varieties of cotton are of great importance in spinning; secondly, that there is a great variety of twist in different kinds of commercial yarns; and thirdly, that warp yarns in the loom are generally used in the sized state. Detailed reference is made to the mode of transmission of tension in a yarn, the boundary effect (*i.e.*, the effect of the position of a fibre, whether near the surface or the axis of the yarn), and the effects

of twist, of sizing, and of various other factors. The following factors which appear to be the cause of the deficiency of actual yarn strength as compared with that calculated from the fibre-strength are discussed in the light of the knowledge available :—

(1) In testing yarns for strength the fibres are tested as groups ,

(2) In a yarn the fibres lie spirally ,

(3) The torsional forces arising from twist in a yarn may weaken the fibres under tension ; [illegible]

[illegible]

It is pointed out that these weakening factors are to some extent counterbalanced by a pseudo-strengthening factor due to the fibres being non uniform, as a result of which the doubling together of the fibres may cause the weak places in some fibres to be supported by strong places in others

From a consideration of the combined effects of all these factors the conclusion is drawn *that the yarn strength must depend in some manner on the fibre-strength*, and that while it is not at present possible to assign definite magnitudes to these various factors, it is yet easy to understand why only a small proportion of the strength of the fibres is apparently used in a yarn even when the breakage of the yarn is due at least as much to fibre fracture as to fibre-slippage

Research in Cotton Technology in India, 1937.—In accordance with the [illegible]

[illegible]

important matter of production The conclusion is reached so far as production is concerned that the effect of the spinning conditions depends on the particular conditions existing in each mill – the operatives, the management, the machinery, and the cotton mixing and the counts spun from it—and would accordingly have to be determined for each mill separately It is pointed out too that in any comparative production test it is most important to see that in each case the production is in the same "condition"—*i.e.*, that it has the same percentage moisture content , if yarn is spun under dry and humid conditions successively without any change in either the cotton mixing or the machinery, and it is weighed as spun the extra moisture present in the more humid yarn must be allowed for it must not be reckoned as a real increase in the production. It may be recorded that this last point appears to have been overlooked in some practical tests which have appeared to show that the installation of a humidifying plant leads to an increase in production [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] fibre properties and spinning value

The Effect of Different Spindle Speeds on the Results of Spinning Tests.—It is pointed out that increasing the spinning speed has to be considered in relation not only to the production but also to (1) the mill structure (2) the spinning machinery, (3) the material in spinning and (4) the human element. Tests are described to determine the effect of increasing the spinning speed for eight standard Indian cottons, each of which was spun in duplicate lots into three different counts of yarn, at low speeds and high speeds. The "low" spindle speed was [illegible] r.p.m. for all counts, "the high" spindle speeds were

8,900 r.p.m. for 20's, 9,550 r.p.m. for 30's and 9,950 r.p.m. for 40's counts. A record was maintained of the number of yarn breakages in the ring frame in each case; each yarn was classified for evenness and neppiness, and subjected to tests for counts, lea strength, ballistic strength, single thread strength and extension, and twist. In all, 4,800 tests were made for lea strength and counts, 4,800 tests for ballistic strength and counts, 19,200 tests for single thread strength and extension, and 9,600 tests for twist.

An analysis of the results shows that, within the comparatively narrow limits of these tests, the higher spinning speed makes no difference whatever to the number of ring frame breakages, or to the strength, extension, evenness, and neppiness of the yarns. An examination of the minimum single thread strength in relation to the calculated value for the maximum winding-on tension leads to the conclusion that breakages are to be attributed primarily to unevenness of the yarn, extending over an inch or two, rather than to neppiness or dirt in the yarn. It is concluded that, so long as the counts of yarn spun are well within the spinning capacity of the cotton, the results obtained at the high spinning speed are identical with those at the low spinning speed. Hence there is every justification for using the higher spindle speeds in the spinning tests on the standard Indian cottons. But if a cotton is being spun near its spinning limit, it is to be expected that an increase of spinning speed will cause an increase in the number of spinning breakages both because of the greater unevenness of the finer count and also because of its greater weakness. Any factor contributing to unevenness of yarn should therefore be avoided. Excessive speed of machinery may lead to excessive vibration, and so to unevenness of yarn and more spinning breakages; thus there is a mechanical limit to the speed of the ring frame, although this limit will of course be higher for machinery in good condition. But if the counts of yarn being spun are well within the capacity of the cotton there is no disadvantage in spinning at the highest possible speed, for an increased production is then obtained without any sacrifice of the good qualities of the yarn.

The Effect of Using Unbalanced Drafts instead of Balanced Drafts in the Spinning Preparation for Spinning Tests.—Although it is commonly believed that the drafts in the sequence of spinning preparation machines must be properly balanced, yet from the recommendations for drafts made by various authors it is clear that some flexibility in the co-ordination of drafts in the different machines must be regarded as permissible; the whole question really turns on where the limits are to be set. In order to test the validity of the present procedure at the Technological Laboratory of Spinning three different counts (20's, 30's, and 40's) from one set of rovings, experiments have been carried out in parallel series on eight standard Indian cottons displaying considerable differences between one another; drafts of 4,5, 6·6 and 8·6 were used for 20's, 30's, and 40's counts respectively in the unbalanced draft series; and drafts of 5·3, 6·2, and 6·9 for 20's, 30's and 40's counts respectively in the balanced draft series. Four lots of each cotton were prepared, two lots being spun into three different counts of yarn according to each scheme of drafts; suitable drafts were given in the various preparation machines in the two series. A record was maintained of the number of breakages in the ring frame, and each yarn was classified for evenness and neppiness, and subjected to tests for counts, lea strength, single thread strength and extension, and twists. In all, 5,400 tests were made for lea strength and counts, 10,800 tests for single thread strength and extension, and 10,800 tests for twist.

An analysis of the results shows that the difference in the system of drafting makes no practical difference to the number of breakages in the ring frame, or to the evenness, neppiness, strength, and extension of the yarn. For one of the cottons—C.A.9—results were at first obtained which appeared to indicate that the unbalanced draft system yielded stronger yarn than the balanced draft system at high and low counts, and yarns of equal strength in the 30's counts, for which the drafts were the same on the two systems. A repetition of the tests on this cotton indicated that the differences in question were not due to some specific character of the cotton, but that they must be attributed to sampling errors in the selection of the cotton for the spinning tests.

It is concluded from these tests that a comparatively wide variation is possible in the series of drafts used in the spinning tests without affecting the results to any appreciable extent, and that the usual procedure at the Technological Laboratory of spinning the three different counts from one set of rovings is therefore completely justified.

An appendix deals with the principles of roller drafting in relation to the arrangement of the fibres of the material drafted: a rule of drafting is formulated that if X is the draft to which any group of fibres is subjected, then the distance between the front ends of any two fibres after drafting is X times the distance before drafting. By the application of this rule it is shown that irregularity may be due not only to general irregularity arising from differences in the scutcher laps but also to the effect of drafting. It is pointed out that the fluting of the bottom drafting rollers, the clinging power of the cotton, and the irregularities of length and thickness of the fibre are also factors which affect the drafting. The operation of all the factors is then examined in their relation to the particular

(i) *The characteristics of the various standard Indian cottons*.—The cottons are divided into four classes:—

Class I, suitable for 30 s and over.—

[illegible]

Class II, suitable for counts between 20 s and 30 s.—

Punjab.—Punjab-American 4F.

Madras.—Hagari 25, Karunganni C7.

Hyderabad.—Umri Bani.

Class III, suitable for counts between 10 s and 20 s.—

Bombay.—Wagad 4, Wagad 8.

United Provinces.—Cawnpore K. 22, Bundelkhand J. N. 1.

Class IV, suitable only for counts below 10 s.—

Punjab.—Mollisoni.

United Provinces.—Aligarh A. 19.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the hand-stapling method of the Grader appears to exaggerate the differences between the staple lengths of fine and coarse cottons, and reasons are advanced to explain the discrepancies between his estimates and the former determinations.

(ii) *The seasonal variation of the standard Indian cottons*.—Tables are given showing the seasonal variation in mean fibre length and in highest suitable counts over five seasons. Three cottons (285F, Co. 1, and Hagari 25) show a maximum seasonal variation between 15 and [illegible]

[illegible]

(*iv*) *The results for the 1927-28 cottons.*—Taken as a whole, the standard cottons of the 1927-28 season give much the same spinning test results as in previous seasons. Some differences have been observed, however, in the fibre properties of the cottons; the most outstanding of these differences are the much increased fibre-weights of all the Punjab cottons, and the much reduced fibre-weights of both the Wagad cottons in 1927-28 as compared with 1926-27. These changes are accompanied by similar changes of greater or less degree in the fibre-strengths and fibre-rigidities. It is believed that all these changes are associated with a diminished water-supply in the Punjab and the occurrence of floods in the Dholleras tract in 1927-28. It is remarkable that such great changes have been almost without effect on the spinning capacities of the various cottons.

IV. Research Students.

Mr. S. E. Kumana has continued his work in the Fibre Testing Section, in order to gain experience of the different methods of fibre testing. He has now acquired skill in doing this, and his services were very useful in the testing of the 1927-28 standard cottons.

Mr. R. L. N. Iyengar has now completed his investigation of the fibre-lengths and fibre-weights of the standard cottons of the 1926-27 season. In these tests Mr. Iyengar has used the *kapas*, and from the ginning percentage, which he has also determined from the particular samples, it is now possible to calculate the average number of fibres of each group-length per seed for each of the cottons. He is repeating the whole of this work on the standard cottons of 1927-28. Already his results have proved most interesting, and there is no doubt that when those of the second season are available, they will be doubly so.

Mr. C. Nanjundayya, who was appointed a Research Student on the 22nd February 1928, joined his duties on the 15th March 1928. Mr. Nanjundayya since his appointment has been acquiring experience in the fibre-testing section, and will shortly make determinations of the fibre-weight per inch of the different botanical species which have been subjected to many other fibre tests by other research students.

V. Staff.

Mr. D. F. Kapadia, who was appointed Assistant Technologist at the fifteenth meeting of the Committee, joined his duties on January 1st, 1928.

The following members of the staff resigned their appointments during the period under review :—

Mr. N. A. Gadre—Head Clerk.
Mr. K. S. Venkatram—Electrician.

The above posts were duly filled by :

Mr. M. T. Majmudar—Head Clerk.
Mr. H. Lobo—Electrician.

Two new posts of Statistical Clerks which were created and sanctioned at the fifteenth meeting of the Committee have been filled by the following members who joined their duties from the 16th April 1928 :—

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer.
Mr. P. K. Wagle.

The following posts remain vacant at the present time :—

Senior Physicist.
Laboratory Keeper.
Senior Tester.

I am pleased to be able to say that the work of the staff has continued to be of a high standard, and to record my thanks to them for the willing manner in which they have accorded me their support by devoting themselves to their work, much of which, in the nature of the case, is to the individual tester routine work in which great accuracy is nevertheless required, and which is perforce rather uninspiring in itself whatever may be done to relieve its tedium.

(Signed) A. JAMES TURNER,
Director,
Technological Laboratory.

Dated, 4th July 1928.

APPENDIX XIV.

SUBJECT 20.—*Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee.*

The Standing Finance Sub-Committee held eight meetings since the meeting of the Committee in December and dealt with a variety of subjects. Messrs. Meli, Coleridge and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai resigned from the Sub-Committee and their places were taken by Messrs. Fotiadi, Travers and Symonds respectively.

(a) Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 1928

statement shows the income and expenditure under the budget heads sanctioned Government of India since the commencement of the cotton cess in 1923, i.e., for years. An additional statement is attached which shows the expenditure incurred each research scheme up to 31st March 1928

(b) Final Accounts for 1927 28

[illegible]

December last

(c) Revised Estimates 1928 29

We submit revised estimates for the current year showing the correct opening balance and the re-allotment to the various heads of the estimated savings carried over in the special reserve

[illegible]

the above applications are sanctioned.

[illegible]

(d) Budget for 1929-30 (Government servants)

As required by the Cotton Cess Rules we submit for formal sanction the Budget for the pay of Government officers and other permanent Government servants employed by the Committee

(e) Appointment of Auditors

Messrs. S. B. B[illegible] & Co. have been re appointed auditors by the Governor General in Council for 1928 29 The auditors' fees have to be fixed by resolution of the Committee and we recommend that Rs 600 per annum be sanctioned as in the past.

(f) General Administration.

Mr W J Jenk [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] approved of the proposal of the Director of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 1928.

Receipts

Receipts	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cotton Cess receipts ..				53,10,900	1	11
Interest account						
Amount received on investments and fixed deposits	1,11,026	0	8			
Refunds of income-tax deducted on interest	8,718	13	0			
	1,19,744	13	8			
Interest paid in advance at the time of purchasing Government paper since recovered and bank's commission on interest collection.	21,181	11	1			
Income-tax deducted on interest on Government Securities ..	9,277	11	0			
Interest credited to Provident Fund account ..	3,109	13	3			
Bank's withdrawal charges for Tax free loan when sold ..	1,507	8	0			
	38,376	11	4			
				4,11,368	2	4
Profit on conversion of 6 per cent. 1926 Bonds to 5 per cent. 1935 Taxables ..				5,000	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts ..				4,601	1	10
Provident Fund Account						
Subscribers' contributions ..	25,278	10	10			
Committee's contributions ..	24,601	4	8			
Recoveries against advances ..	1,750	0	0			
	51,680	15	6			

Expenditure

Expenditure	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I. Administration				6,64,622	4	4
(*b*) Improvement of Cotton Marketing				57,150	11	1
II. Technological Research						
(*a*) Capital Expenditure—						
1. Lands and Buildings ..	3,55,797	0	11			
2. Machinery	78,385	0	3			
3. Freight	7,502	2	8			
4. Apparatus and Equipment	41,558	3	7			
5. Machinery Workshop ..	5,789	8	3			
(*b*) Working Expenses ..	4,67,188	2	6			
				9,56,520	11	2
III. Research Studentships ..				1,21,602	12	9
Agricultural Research Grants						
IV. Bombay	2,75,097	14	1			
V. Madras—Herbaceum ..	51,627	6	0			
Madras—Pomphores and Physiological	782	9	0			
VI. Punjab—Botanical ..	1,40,161	1	11			
Punjab—Entomological ..	33,731	0	0			
VII. Central Provinces ..	1,15,751	14	7			
VIII. United Provinces ..	83,351	13	0			

[illegible]	..	2,[illegible] 7 4	
Advances	..	2,[illegible] 0 0	
		4,[illegible] 7 4	
			47,019 [illegible] 2
Total	..		[illegible] 14 3

IX Indore	..	..	5,84,676 12 0	
X Sind	..	..	17,[illegible] 0 0	
XI Burma	..	..	[illegible] 13 3	12,11,[illegible] 6 0
Suspense account	..	..		[illegible] 11 6
Investments and cash balances—				
(1) General account		..	26,10,[illegible] 13 3	
(2) Provident Fund account		.	47,049 8 2	26,57,[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Total	..			[illegible] 14 3

Statement showing expenditure under Research Schemes up to 31st March 1928.

Major Heads	Total Sanctioned grant	Period	Date of starting of work	Total Expenditure up to 31st March 1928	Expenditure from capital grants on (a) Lands and buildings	Expenditure from capital grants on (b) Machinery and apparatus and other moveable property	Expenditure from annual grants on apparatus and equipment of a permanent or semi-permanent nature	Net working expenses, *i.e.*, staff, field experiments, labour, stores, laboratory and field contingencies including petty apparatus	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. Technological Research—	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(*a*) Capital Expenditure.	5,04,790 3 8	Permanent	1923	0,56,520 11 2	3,55,707 0 11	1,33,234 14 9			
(*b*) Working Expenses.	4,09,280 1 10*		Jan. 1924 ..				15,233 0 8	4,52,255 1 10	
Agricultural Research Grants									
IV. Bombay Schemes—									
1. Surat Physiological.	3,25,000 0 0	Five years.	September 1923.	1,06,140 10 1	....	....	14,968 14 11†	91,171 11 2†	
2. Surat Boll-worm ..				70,391 6 0	....	....	4,626 7 2†	65,764 11 10†	
3. Dharwar Wilt and Cotton Breeding.				91,291 1 0	....	....	0,974 10 4†	81,316 6 8†	
4. Khandesh Cotton Breeding.	25,000 0 0	Do.	October 1926.	7,274 13 0	....	....	....	7,274 13 0†	
V. Madras Schemes—									
(*a*) Herbaceum ..	60,000 0 0	Do.	Dec. 1923 ..	51,627 6 0	....	....	2,844 11 9	48,782 10 3	
(*b*) Pempheres and Physiological.	2,75,000 0 0	Do.	Not started ..	782 0 0	....	....	....	782 0 0	
VI. Punjab Schemes—									
A.—Botanical Scheme.									
(*a*) Capital expenditure.	30,700 0 0‡	Do.	August 1925 ..	1,46,164 1 11	22,210 0 0†	8,400 0 0†			
(*b*) Working expenditure.	2,23,000 0 0§						6,030 7 2†	1,09,433 10 0†	

[illegible] Estate [illegible]						3,396 11 0†		
(a) Capital expenditure	4,500 0 0	Do.	May 1926	23,731 0 0			1,349 6 0†	26,667 15 0†
(b) Working expenses	51,750 0 0							
VII Control Processes	61 [illegible] 0 0	Two and half years.	October 1925	1,15,734 14 7			9,411 0 [illegible]	1,08,313 14 0
	93,750 0 0	Three years.	April 1926					
VIII [illegible]						44,172 12 0		
(a) Capital expenditure	24,000 0 0			63,151 13 0			2,396 12 3	
(b) Working expenses	36,000 0 0	Four years.	April 1923					24,132 4 9
(c) Recurring grant [illegible]	22,750 0 0	Five years.	April 1926					
IX Institute of Plant Industry Indore					2,12,552 11 5	70,944 0 4		
(a) Capital expenditure	2,97,574 11 9†	Permanent.	October 1924	3,81,674 12 0			31,847 6 6	2,69,282 11 11
(b) Working expenses	3,01,100 0 3**						5,000 0 0†	12,430 0 0
X [illegible]	1,00,000 0 0	Five years.	July 1927	17,850 0 0				
XI Burma Capital	3,000 0 0			2,906 15 5		2,906 15 5		
Total	29,51,2[illegible] 1 6			22,68,447 1 [illegible]	5,90,560 5 4	2,63,835 5 6	1,03,712 11 2	13,09,334 11 2

* This includes Rs 1 42 [illegible] reserved for re-allotment under Techno. Working and Rs 359-14-0 for re-allotment under Fumigation experiments.
† Figures [illegible] taken from [illegible] estimates and subject to revision on receipt of Annual Returns.
[illegible] The amount includes Rs [illegible] transferred to capital grant.
[illegible] includes Rs [illegible] transferred as above.
[illegible] The amount of [illegible] Rs 3 1 [illegible] 13-5 lapsed owing to revision of scheme.
The [illegible] of the amounting to Rs [illegible] is transferred from recurring grant.
[illegible] This includes Rs 323 [illegible] 12 [illegible] transferred from recurring grant.
** These includes Rs [illegible] 2 12 10 transferred to capital grant.

	Rs	a.	p.
Summary—Capital Grants (a) Land and buildings	5,90,560	5	4
(b) Machinery apparatus and other moveable property	2,63,835	5	6
Apparatus and equipments of a permanent or semi permanent nature purchased from annual grants.	1,03,712	11	2
	9,60,108	6	0

Final Accounts 1927-28.

Receipts

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balances—		
(1) General Account ..	25,56,545 7 11	
(2) Provident Fund Account ..	30,739 12 10	
(3) Special Reserve ..	39,288 10 10	
		26,26,573 15 7*
Cotton Cess Receipts ..		5,55,098 9 8
Interest Account ..		1,44,809 7 4
Miscellaneous Receipts ..		1,410 2 6
Provident Fund Account ..		16,309 11 4

Expenditure

	Budget as sanctioned July 1927	Actual expenditure	Savings + or deficits — to be resumed into closing balance	Amount for re-allotment for Special Reserve
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Administration—	1,73,000 0 0	1,67,910 12 9	5,089 3 3	....
(*b*) Improvement of cotton marketing	30,000 0 0	29,330 6 1	669 9 11	....
II. *Technological Research—*				
1 (*a*) Capital Expenditure ..	16,264 11 0	498 0 0	....	15,766 11 0
(*b*) Working Expenses ..	1,37,223 14 4	1,25,223 15 3	10,567 13 9	1,432 1 4
2 Boll-weevil Experiments ..	917 1 0	557 3 0	....	350 14 0
III. Research Studentships Agricultural Research grants. ..	40,000 0 0	38,655 0 0	1,345 0 0	....
IV. *Bombay—*				
(*a*) Surat Physiological ..	25,000 0 0	24,970 10 1	....	29 5 11
(*b*) Surat Boll-worm ..	18,000 0 0	13,783 0 0	....	4,217 0 0
(*c*) Dharwar wilt and cotton breeding	25,000 0 0	21,840 7 0	....	3,159 9 0
(*d*) Khandesh cotton breeding .	5,000 0 0	4,887 5 0	....	112 11 0
V. (*a*) Madras Herbaceum ..	13,000 0 0	12,647 6 0	....	352 10 0
(*b*) Pempheres and Physiological	55,000 0 0	782 9 0	54,217 7 0	....
VI. *Punjab Botanical—*				
(*a*) 1. Capital expenditure ..	1,516 0 6	1,546 0 6	....	....
2. Working expenses ..	50,000 0 0	45,175 1 9	....	4,824 14 3
(*b*) Entomological Scheme ..	15,000 0 0	13,134 0 0	....	1,866 0 0

VII Central Provident	25 000 0 0	24 *75 2 1		4 241 11 11
VIII Cadet Provident—				
(a) Capital expenditure	10 000 0 0	522 12 0		9,477 4 0
(b) Working expenses	16 000 0 0	15,000 0 0		1,000 0 0
(c) Pay and allowances of Assistant Entomologist	5,000 0 0	4 014 3 0		985 12 0
IX Institute of Plant Industry Indore—				
(a) Capital expenditure	13 332 0 0	13 332 0 0		
(b) Working expenses	1 00 000 0 0	1 00 000 0 0	.	. .
X Sind	40 000 0 0	37,830 0 0		2 170 0 0
Total	8 02,284 10 10	6 90,399 13 6	*1 849 1 11	49 993 11 5
XI Reserve for re-allotment		49 993 11 5		
		7 30 393 9 11		
By closing Balances—				
(1) General Account		25,66,*06 13 4		
(2) Provident Fund Account		47 049 8 2		
Grand total		23 44 *01 14 5		

Grand total	23 44 *01 14 5

* Closing Balance 1926-27 per audited accounts.

Statement of Receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March 1928.

Receipts	Rs. a. p.
* *Opening Balance*	26,26,573 15 7
Receipts under section 12 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923	5,55,098 9 8
†*Other Receipts*	17,719 13 10
Interest on investments ..	1,41,809 7 4

*This amount includes Rs. 30,739-12-10 on account of Balance of Provident Fund.

†Includes Rs. 16,309-11-4 on account of contributions to the Committee's Provident Fund.

Expenditure		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Administration of the Committee (including Improvement of Cotton Marketing) . ..		2,00,705 13 10	
Less refunds from Government of India regarding Leave and Pension Contributions paid during previous years ..	2,408 0 6		
Refund on account of sale of Type Bales received from East India Cotton Association	1,056 10 6	3,464 11 0	1,97,241 2 10
II Agricultural Research Grants-in-aid ..		3,56,879 8 5	
III. Technological Research		1,26,279 2 3	
IV. Closing Balance:— (Government Paper at cost)			
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 12,01,500		8,50,020 10 0	
5 per cent. Taxable loan 1935 of the face value of Rs. 7,00,000		6,63,556 4 0	
5 per cent. Taxable loan 1929/47 of the face value of Rs. 7,88,000		7,65,220 12 10	
*6 per cent. Bombay Municipal Debentures of the face value of Rs 50,000		56,500 0 0	
1½ per cent. Indian Sterling Stock of the face value of £16,000		1,95,621 11 4	
Fixed and call deposits (with approved Banks)..		1,23,000 0 0	
Imperial Bank of India current account ..		1,440 12 3	
Imprest—Committee's account—(certified by the Secretary)		1,500 0 0	

	Imprest—Technological Laboratory—(certified by the D T L.) ..	500 0 0		
	Imprest—Cotton Research Botanist, Punjab—(certified by Cotton Research Botanist, Punjab)	500 0 0		
	Suspense (recoverable)	5,041 11 6		
			26 63 802 0 11	
	†Total Closing Balance			
33 44 201 14 5			33 44,201 14 5	

* Deposited with Imperial Bank of India for securing against any overdraft that may be required by the Committee.

† This amount includes Rs. 47,049 8 2 on account of Provident Fund Account

We have examined the above statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Indian Central Cotton Committee with the books, vouchers and certified returns of the Committee, have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and certify that to the best of our information and explanations received the above statement is a correct abstract of the figures appearing in the books and is drawn up in conformity with the Rules under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.

(Signed) S B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Auditors.

Bombay, 8th May 1923.

Revised Estimates 1928-29.

As passed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on July 31st, 1928.

Receipts.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balances—		
(1) General account	25,66,756 13 4	
(2) Provident Fund account ..	17,049 8 2	
(3) Special Reserve for re-allotment	19,995 11 5	*26,03,802 0 11
Cotton Cess Receipts		6,00,000 0 0
Interest account		1,10,000 0 0
Other receipts		1,000 0 0
Provident Fund Receipts.. ..		23,000 0 0

*Closing Balance 1927-28 per audited accounts.

Expenditure.

	Expenditure. Rs. a. p.	Details of Special Reserve for re-allotment from 1927-28. Rs. a. p.
I Administration	1,75,000 0 0	
(*b*) Improvement of cotton marketing	20,000 0 0	
II. Technological Research—		
(*a*) Capital Expenditure	....	15,766 11 0
(*b*) Working Expenses	1,15,167 0 0	1,132 1 4
(*c*) Boll-weevil Experiments ..	....	359 14 0
(*d*) Provincial Research	4,500 0 0	
III. *Research Studentships* ..	10,000 0 0	
Agricultural Research grants.		
IV. Bombay Schemes—		
(*a*) Surat Physiological	29,000 0 0	29 5 11
(*b*) Boll-worm	18,000 0 0	4,217 0 0
(*c*) Dharwar Wilt and Cotton Breeding	25,000 0 0	3,159 9 0
(*d*) Khandesh Cotton Breeding ..	5,000 0 0	112 11 0
V. Madras Schemes—		
(*a*) Herbaceum	11,000 0 0	352 10 0
(*b*) Pempheres and Physiological ..	55,000 0 0	
VI. Punjab Schemes—		
A. Botanical—(1) Capital Expenditure.	....	
(2) Working Expenses.	52,000 0 0	4,824 14 3
B. Entomological	17,000 0 0	1,866 0 0

Grand Total	34,27 80? 0 11	

VII Central Provinces		36 (??) 0 0	4 241 12 11
VIII United Provinces—			
(1) Capital Expenditure			9 477 4 0
(2) Working Expenses		16 (??) 0 0	1 000 0 0
(3) Pay and allowances of Assistant Entomologist		5 040 0 0	985 13 0
IX Institute of Plant Industry, Indore		1 30 000 0 0	
X. Sind		?0 000 0 0	2 1?0 0 0
XII Re allotment of savings		49 095 11 5	49 095 11 5
Total		8 54 ?02 11 5	
By Closing Balance—			
(1) General account	25 03 049 13 4		
(2) Provident Fund a/c	?0 049 8 2	25 73 099 5 6	
Grand Total		34 27 802 0 11	

Budget for 1929-30 for pay and allowances of Government Servants lent to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

34-A AGRICULTURE.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Budget Estimates for 1929-30.

No.	Minor and detailed heads.	Amount of provision.
	Non-voted.	Rs.
1	Salary—Secretary Rs. 2,000—2,250 Overseas pay £13 6 8 ..	26,[illegible]7
1	Salary—Deputy Secretary Rs. 750—1,250 Overseas pay £20 and special pay Rs. 250	17,250
	VOTED.	
	Pay of the Establishment	
5	Superintendent and Clerks (at rates ranging from Rs. 70 to Rs. 550)	16,910
	Leave salary—Establishment	1,200
	ALLOWANCES, HONORARIA, ETC.—*Non-voted.*	
	Cost of passages granted under the Superior Civil Service Rules, 1924	4,000
	House rent and other allowances	2,100
	Travelling allowance of Officers	6,400
	Voted.	
	Travelling allowance of Establishment	1,000
	NON-VOTED	
	Grants-in-aid, contributions, etc.	
	Contributions for passages of Officers, transferred to or from other Governments, Departments, etc.	1,200
	Total Non-voted ..	59,837
	Total Voted ..	19,110
	Grand Total ..	78,947
	Deduct—recoveries from the Committee	73,747
	Nett—Cost of passages and leave salary paid by Government ..	5,200

Statement showing the details of the provision for Establishment of the Office of the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for the year 1929-30.

Details of appointments	Sanctioned scale of pay	Actual pay on 1st April next	Amount of provision	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Superintendent	450—20—5[illegible]	550	6,600	
2. Statistical Assistant .. .	200—25—400	400	4,800	
3. First Assistant .. .	175—10—225	225	2,700	
4. Upper Division Clerk .	110—5—150	140	1,7[illegible]	Draws Rs. 145 from 1st May 1929.
5. General Clerk . .	70—4—90	90	1,0[illegible]	
Total .	....	....	1[illegible],910	

APPENDIX XV

[illegible] Royal Commission on Agriculture [illegible]
Secretary [illegible]

The report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture [illegible] has probably been perused by most of the members of the Committee but because [illegible] of [illegible] a clear view of the comments and recommendations [illegible] with which we are concerned, I have [illegible] the portion of the [illegible] which deals with the work [illegible] there [illegible] in that work.

It [illegible] a source of great pride to the members that the Commission has given [illegible] to the work of the Committee and has stated [illegible] in the ability of the Committee to deal with the [illegible] The [illegible] recommendations deal with the organisation of research [illegible] Agricultural Research [illegible] Central Cotton Committee [illegible] central revenues and the [illegible] of the grant [illegible] with respect to the [illegible] raised under the Indian Cotton Cess Act [illegible] The powers of the Council [illegible] regulated by rules [illegible] by the Governor General in Council [illegible] the Department of Education, Health and Lands [illegible] under section [illegible] of the Indian Cotton Cess Act [illegible] the work of the Council of Agricultural Research but the [illegible] be formed by the Chairman of the Council [illegible] President of that Committee in place of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India whose post [illegible]

The report comments on the [illegible] particularly in the Punjab and states that the evidence [illegible] supports the view taken by the Indian Central Cotton Committee of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of Punjab [illegible] They consider that means will have to be devised to put a check to this.

The Commission [illegible] supports our views [illegible] regard to the importance of securing the co-operation of the [illegible] Indian States in [illegible] against the [illegible] of foreign pests entering India. They recommend the establishment of regulated markets [illegible] on the lines of those [illegible] in Berar as approved by the Committee and recently adopted in Bombay under the Cotton Markets Act.

The report also comments on the importance of the work accomplished by the Committee in securing [illegible] statistics of the consumption and production of cotton in India. They recommend that the statistics of inland trade (rail and river borne) [illegible] should be revived both for export and import. This Committee has been pressing for this [illegible] and has been instrumental in getting the export figures [illegible] A marked improvement over these [illegible] statistics will be [illegible] if the Commission's recommendations are accepted [illegible] that instead of the [illegible] trade blocks [illegible] of [illegible] value to the [illegible] responsible for the preparation of cotton forecasts. Another recommendation [illegible] that the publication in English and in the vernaculars of crop forecasts in leaflet form [illegible] instead of [illegible] the Indian Trade Journal as the [illegible] of publication. This will mean that [illegible] as [illegible] instead of waiting for the date of publication of the weekly journal. The appointment of a statistical officer to each Agricultural Department for the preparation of all agricultural statistics is also recommended so that crop forecasts should be more accurate than they have been in the past.

The desirability of co-operation with Indian States in all matters relating to the [illegible] of India as a whole is emphasised and the constitution of this Committee is quoted as [illegible] the value of such co-operation.

[illegible] excerpts[*] from the report which deal with the Committee's work.

[*] Not printed.